

هكذا ان ال حلا
26

UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN
LIBRARY

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, foggy early, partly clear, then 31 (34-32). LONDON: Wednesday, cloudy, 49 (41-48). CHAMBERLAIN: Wednesday, 49 (41-48). NEW YORK: Wednesday, cloudy, 49 (41-48). ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Greek Dracma	25 P	Netherlands	1.90 Flor
Algeria	4.00 Din	Guinean	30 Dn	Nigeria	70 K
Australia	13.5	Indian Rupee	10 Rs	Norway	3.75 Nkr
Bahamas	8.50 Dm	Iranian Rial	10 Rials	Oman	0.50 Rial
Belgium	26.6 F	Israeli Sheqel	100 Sheq	Portugal	20 Esc
Canada	0.75	Italian Lira	100 Lire	Qatar	500 Rials
Ceylon	200 Mls	Jamaican Dollar	100 J\$	South Africa	4.25 Rands
Denmark	4.50 Dkr	Kuwait Dinar	100 Dn	Spain	60 Pes
Dollar	5.50 Dirh	Laotian Kip	100 Kip	Sweden	3.50 S\$
Egypt	20 P	Libyan Dinar	100 Dn	Switzerland	1.75 S\$
France	5.50 F	Luxembourg Franc	100 F	Taiwan	3.25 D\$
Germany	1.80 DM	Moroccan Dirham	100 Dn	Turkey	1.5 Liras
		Mexican Peso	100 Ps	U.S. A\$	1.00
		Yugoslavian Dinar	100 Dn		

d. 30,176

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1980

Established 1887

Canadian Voters Choose Trudeau With 6-Seat Edge

By Henry Giniger

TAWA, Feb. 19 (NYT) — Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and his Liberal Party, led by voters just nine months after a landslide victory, were returned triumphantly to power yesterday with a majority government.

The unofficial standings — after the counting of 146 of the 383 seats contested in the House of Commons — indicated the Liberals had won 146 of the 383 seats. The Progressive Conservative Party of outgoing Prime Minister Joe Clark won 103 seats. Ed Broadbent's socialist New Democratic Party won 32 seats.

Mr. Trudeau's pledge to concede lower oil prices to Alberta than it had negotiated with Mr. Clark will bring him into sharp conflict with the province's aggressive premier, Peter Lougheed, who once threatened not to sell oil to eastern Canada if it would not meet his price.

Another major area of conflict is the drive of the nationalist Quebec government to achieve sovereignty. A referendum is planned for this spring.

After only six months in office, Mr. Trudeau's government was swept out of power by a wave of popular opposition to Mr. Clark's proposals for a referendum on Quebec's status. The six consumer prices of eastern Canada, notably Quebec and Ontario, gave the Liberals their victory over the west.

Mr. Trudeau's government confirmed Mr. Clark's unexpected defeat in the House of Commons on Dec. 13 after his minority government had introduced a budget that sought to end a decade of stagflation in Canada by reducing the government's big deficit through restraint in spending.

Three weeks before, Mr. Trudeau had announced — at the age of 50 — his decision to retire from politics after 11 years as prime minister and six months as leader of the opposition.

When the election was called, he prevailed upon to lead the Liberals for one more time, but he announced that he would step down sometime during the five-year term for which a House of Commons is elected.

There was speculation that some voters who had voted against the Liberals last time because of their opposition to Mr. Trudeau were now voting Liberal this time on the basis of his promise to leave.

Mr. Trudeau also was helped by public perception of Mr. Clark's government as ineffectual and uncertain, and by the fact that the Liberals had reversed his position on the 40-year-old reserve leader had, however, been in his hands in defending his position on energy and on budget restraint. He had asked the voters to endorse a short-term program for long-term gain, the rewards for energy self-sufficiency by 1990 and a healthier financial situation.

Mr. Trudeau was able to win more votes than he had in the last election. He had asked the voters to endorse a short-term program for long-term gain, the rewards for energy self-sufficiency by 1990 and a healthier financial situation.



Canadian Liberal leader flashing a victory smile in Montreal.

Thatcher Pledge Unmet

British Issue Union Plan But Omit Picketing Curb

By Graham Heathcote

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP) — The government announced today long-awaited proposals to curb labor union power, but they fell far short of what the Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's election pledge to outlaw secondary picketing.

Employment Secretary James Prior, in an official working paper presented to legislators, proposed that secondary picketing be allowed if it was "reasonably capable" of furthering a striking union's cause.

The measure would continue to allow strikers to extend their picketing to such secondary targets as their firm's immediate customers and suppliers, but would try to prevent them from drawing in workers and premises where there is no clear link to the original dispute.

Under Mr. Prior's plan, which he hopes to make law by summer, firms would be able to seek court injunctions and bring damage suits against unions indulging in secondary picketing outside the tightened ground rules.

The plan reflects a compromise between Mr. Prior and other Cabinet moderates on the one hand and Mrs. Thatcher and her allies — who favor a stringent crackdown on the 12-million-member trade union movement in this strike-plagued country.

Rhodesian Military Says Cease-Fire Breaking Down

By Charles Mitchell

SALISBURY, Feb. 19 (UPI) — A Rhodesian military official says that the number of armed contacts between Rhodesian security forces and nationalist guerrillas is soaring and that the cease-fire is breaking down on general elections approach.

In an interview today with the Herald, Rhodesia's main daily newspaper, Capt. Peter Peter-Bowyer of Rhodesian headquarters staff said that most of the contacts had been with guerrillas loyal to Robert Mugabe. The captain is a member of the British-led commission monitoring breaches of the cease-fire that was agreed as part of the Rhodesian settlement signed in December in London.

The guerrillas are supposed to be confined to assembly points until after elections Feb. 27-29 for the first parliament of independent Zimbabwe. But Capt. Peter-Bowyer said that the insurgents were using the bases as training grounds and resupply points for campaigns of intimidation and violence in the countryside designed to influence the election results.

The captain said that since Jan. 4, the date the guerrillas were to have reported to the camps, there had been 224 contacts — 197 of them with Mr. Mugabe's forces. He said that many had come in the last few weeks and that the level of fighting had surged back toward that of the seven-year bush war the cease-fire was supposed to halt.

A call-up of reserves that began last week is to boost the strength of the security forces to about 60,000. The country has been rocked by a wave of violence, including urban bomb attacks in Salisbury and the central city of Gwelo.

James Chikereira, leader of the Zimbabwe Democratic Party, one of the minor parties contesting the elections, predicted today that the pre-election trouble would carry over into civil war no matter which party came to power.

Mr. Chikereira said the British would hold the elections even if they were not fair and free, and that "wash their hands like Pontius Pilate." There will definitely be a civil war.

Extra police were placed around the union building as workers from Metal Box Co., which supplies Britain with 70 percent of its tin cans, demanded to see national union leaders to plead that the firm be allowed to distribute its finished products.

Metal Box has laid off 4,000 workers and is down to one-third of its normal output because pickets (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Assent to UN Panel Confirmed

Khomeini Appoints Bani-Sadr As Iran's Commander in Chief

TEHRAN, Feb. 19 — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini delegated command of Iran's armed forces today to President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, saying that the country needed centralized power more than ever before.

In another development, Mr. Bani-Sadr said that he would send a telegram tonight to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim accepting the commission named to investigate Iranian grievances, including allegations against Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, who is in exile in Panama.

But Mr. Bani-Sadr and Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh ruled out a release of the estimated 50 hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran before the commission completes its work.

Ayatollah Khomeini, who is in a Tehran hospital recovering from heart trouble, issued an order appointing Mr. Bani-Sadr as commander in chief, according to a brief report by the Iranian news agency that was broadcast by Tehran radio.

In his message, Ayatollah Khomeini said that "at this sensitive stage, when the need for centralization is greater than at any other time," he was appointing Mr. Bani-Sadr to represent him under Iran's Islamic Constitution.

Mr. Bani-Sadr's designation, as commander in chief followed a five-day sit-in at the Tehran University mosque by airmen demanding a purge of senior officers.

Loyalty Pledged

The chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Maj. Gen. Mohammed Hadi Shadmehr, sent Mr. Bani-Sadr a message that the armed forces would be "proud and honored" to obey him, Tehran radio said. The dissident airmen have assailed Gen. Shadmehr for his alleged pro-U.S. sympathies.

After a meeting of the ruling Revolutionary Council today, Mr. Bani-Sadr said: "I am going to send a telegram to say that the [UN] commission may come." Ayatollah Khomeini approved the commission a week ago, he said.

The commission will investigate "the crimes of the deposed shah and American intervention in Iran," Mr. Bani-Sadr said. Asked if Iran had approved a package that would include the release of the hostages, who have been held by militants at the embassy since Nov. 4, he said: "That is for the future."

Mr. Ghotbzadeh, after returning from a three-nation European tour, said that reports that the hostages might be released during the commission's hearings were false.

"The only thing at this time is the formation of the commission, studying the problem, finding the cause, and reporting to the United Nations," he said. "Then we will see what action can be taken. In my opinion, the release of the hostages depends on the extradition of the shah."

But UN officials in New York said that the hostages must be released within a specific period of time or the commission will abandon its task. The New York Times reported.

The Times said that this was the outcome of meetings between U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Mr. Waldheim and two of the panel members. In private talks with each of the two commissioners, Mr. Vance is understood to have given them files with the names of the hostages.

However, as he left Washington on a trip in Europe, Mr. Vance said that the report was incorrect and that he would "not talk about substance" regarding the commission.

The five designated members of the commission will assemble tomorrow morning in Geneva with a plane ready to fly them to Tehran, a UN spokesman said tonight. However, the formal announcement of the commission's appointment awaited the receipt by Mr. Waldheim of Iran's acceptance, the spokesman said.

Three members are due to arrive tomorrow morning from Paris: Louis-Edmond Pettit, a French international law expert; Mohammed Bedjaoui, the Algerian ambassador to the UN; and Andres Aguilar Mawdsley of Venezuela, the chair-

EEC Foreign Ministers Back Plan To Declare Afghanistan Neutral

By Paul Lewis

ROME, Feb. 19 (NYT) — Foreign ministers of the major West European nations said today they will support declaring Afghanistan a neutral country under international law, a guarantee if the Soviet Union withdraws its forces, but they again declined to endorse President Carter's call for a general boycott of the Moscow Olympics this summer in protest against the Soviet intervention.

After a day of private political discussions, the foreign ministers of the nine member countries of the European Economic Community issued a statement reaffirming their view that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan threatens world peace, but saying that "the crisis could be overcome constructively through an arrangement which allows a neutral Afghanistan to be outside competition between the powers."

While still divided over the wisdom of sanctioning Moscow for the intervention as severely as Mr. Carter wants, the United States' principal European allies have achieved a measure of unity in their approach to the crisis by agreeing on a plan that might encourage the Soviet Union to withdraw by turning Afghanistan into a neutral buffer.

President Carter today sought support among U.S. veterans for his policies on the Afghanistan crisis, Page 2.

zone protecting its southern frontier with the Moslem world.

Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, who proposed the plan, said that the idea provides "a way for the Soviet Union to withdraw without losing face."

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, who will be explaining the European plan to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance when they meet in Bonn tonight, called it "a political proposal that opens a way out of the crisis."

Privately, several European ministers said that the Soviet Union appears surprised and worried by the international criticism that its intervention in Afghanistan has aroused. It might therefore welcome a chance to withdraw gracefully in exchange for international guarantees of Afghanistan's future neutrality, particularly if the intervention was an attempt to stabilize its southern border with the Moslem world and was not the start of an expansionist drive toward the Middle East oil fields and the Indian Ocean.

Although the foreign ministers did not discuss their neutralization plan in any detail today, they agreed that it would involve holding free and fair elections after the Russians leave. "If they (the Afghans) select another Communist government, then so be it," a minister said. Other sources admitted that the plan also implies an end to covert Western aid to the insurgent Afghan rebels fighting against the Soviet troops.

Accuses U.S. of 'Hysteria'

Gromyko Cites Readiness To Continue SALT Talks

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Feb. 19 (NYT) — Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko said yesterday that the Soviet Union was prepared to continue disarmament talks with the West despite disagreements over Soviet action in Afghanistan.

But in a speech excerpted last night by Tass, Mr. Gromyko gave no indication that Soviet forces would begin a pullout anytime soon.

It is believed here that if such a withdrawal were contemplated, the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev would be the one to announce it.

Mr. Brezhnev is scheduled to make a speech Friday afternoon, the last in a series of public appearances by the Kremlin leadership in advance of next Sunday's one-party election to the nominal legislature of the Russian Republic.

"Political Hysteria"

Mr. Gromyko accused the United States of "political hysteria" over what he called "the Afghan events." He blamed this on the U.S. presidential election campaign. "The failure of plans to transform Afghanistan into a U.S. military bridgehead was received oversensitively overseas," he said.

"The Soviet Union has pursued no other objectives except to assist the Afghan people to repel outside aggression," he maintained, recalling a similar statement by Mr. Brezhnev last Jan. 12.

"The Soviet Union will be acting in a manner consistent with its explanations," Mr. Gromyko said. Mr. Brezhnev had said that a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan would occur "once the reasons for the Afghan leadership's request for them disappear."

Mr. Gromyko's speech was heavy with sarcasm about the United States and the Carter administration. He said that Washington had begun long before the crisis in Afghanistan "to break the existing rough parity in military might between East and West, to try to gain superiority over the Socialist community."

"We shall not allow this to happen," Mr. Gromyko warned. But, he went on, "Detente is not deeply rooted in international relations and has too many supporters in the world for one country to be able to decide its fate unilaterally. Despite the trials it is going through, detente is alive and breathing despite the present attempts by the American administration to ring its death knell."

"All talks in the field of curbing the arms race and disarmament should be resumed and continued," Mr. Gromyko said. "He included 'bilateral negotiations,' apparently meaning United States-Soviet str-

Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark rushes through a gate during his run in the giant slalom to win the Olympic gold medal.

Stenmark Wins a Gold Medal In Olympic Giant Slalom Race

From Agency Dispatches

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 19 — Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden won the Olympic giant slalom race here today to secure his first Olympic gold medal. Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein won the silver and Hans Enn of Austria took the bronze.

Stenmark, who was in third place after yesterday's first run, made up the lost time by finishing more than a second faster than anyone else in today's second run. Wenzel, whose sister Hanni won a silver medal in the women's downhill last Sunday, was three-quarters of a second behind.

Meanwhile, Eric Heiden of the United States won his third gold medal of the 1980 Winter Olympics, setting an Olympic record in the 1,000-meter speed-skating race. He previously won the 500-meter and 5,000-meter races.

Details of these and other Olympic events on Page 13.

U.S. Banks Raise Rates

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (IHT) — Major U.S. banks, forced to pay more on borrowed money from the Federal Reserve, today raised their prime lending rates a half-point to 15 1/2 percent, matching the record high for the key interest charge.

Fed Chairman Paul Volcker tightened targets for growth in the U.S. money supply this year and New York Stock Exchange prices extended their decline to a third session.

Details: Pg. 7.

ito Still 'Grave,' Kidney Function Termed Better

IUBLIANA, Yugoslavia, Feb. 19 (AP) — Doctors attending President Tito said today that he remained gravely ill, but that his kidney function was improved.

While, at least two cars of president's personal body train seen in a railroad yard here today.

There has been speculation should Marshal Tito die, his body would be returned to Belgrade.

Yugoslavia has begun an effort to forestall the emergence of "Little Tites," Page 2.

ard the blue train, perhaps making stops along the way.

The medical bulletin, calling the president gravely ill for the 10th night day, said: "With application of active therapy, kidney insufficiency problems are less marked. Further references to special treatment of Marshal Tito's kidneys was widely thought to confirm that the machine was cleansing his blood, a function the kidneys would normally perform.

The president has been hospitalized since Jan. 12. An acute circulatory problem led to the amputation of his left leg eight days later.

Hiring Hands to Save Fuel

A U.S. Trend Toward More Jobs As Energy Costs Rise

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (NYT) — Evidence beginning to trickle in suggests that in the national economy, human labor may be emerging as a substitute for energy consumption on a long-term basis, according to some government experts and economists.

Because of rapidly rising energy prices and the prospect of fuel shortages, they say, a growing number of employers seem to be hiring more workers or, like homeowners, are buying products that reduce energy use and add jobs to the economy.

Labor Secretary Ray Marshall suggested recently that substitutions of labor for energy might be a major reason that unemployment has not risen more sharply in the last year.

Some prominent economists do not subscribe to the idea that energy and labor are interchangeable substitutes, since the theory — based on an economic model constructed by two economists at Harvard University — is so far supported largely by anecdotal evidence and is based on theoretical rather than statistical data.

But Mr. Marshall and others seem certain the energy crisis is starting to produce such trends.

Said Mr. Marshall, an economist: "I see examples of the shift from energy to labor time and time again as I travel around the country." One repeated example, he said, is the increased use of labor to make, install and service heat recirculation equipment as a means of cutting fuel consumption.

For example, John Deere, the agricultural equipment company, installed heat recirculation machinery at various plants. That meant the company was paying less for fuel but more for labor — labor involved in building, installing and maintaining the heat recirculation machinery.

Company spokesman Ray Brune said, "It used to be that energy was so cheap that it was economical just to take air in and heat it and blow it out again. But with the rapid rise in the cost of fuel, it started making sense to invest in heat exchange equipment and other ways to save on energy."

Homeowners insulating their houses are reducing fuel consumption by paying additional workers to make and install the insulation, Mr. Marshall said. Truck drivers observing the 55-mile-an-hour limit on the highways are substituting their own time for the fuel they save.

Another Labor official said he had seen a report that ranchers in the Southwest had started hiring additional cowhands to drive cattle overland to market because soaring gasoline prices had made truck transport too expensive.

Dale Jorgenson of Harvard, who with E.A. Hudson developed the theory of the labor-energy substitution, noted that petroleum and other energy prices had risen much more sharply since 1976, the end of the period they examined, and that the impact of those prices on the labor market had increased accordingly. As prices continue to move upward, so will their impact in causing the substitution of labor for energy, he said.

A number of economists expressed skepticism about the notion that the economy is beginning to use labor as a substitute for energy. Edward Denison, an expert on productivity, said that energy was a relatively small cost in the economy and its price should have little effect on the labor market.

William Nordhaus, an economist at Yale and a former member of the White House Council of Economic Advisors, said that policy response to the oil crisis, rather than shifts by employers, would determine the impact of energy on employment.

Carter Urges Support of Afghan Response, Vows to Hold to Boycott Deadline Today

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP) — President Carter today urged support among American military veterans for his response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, declaring that "opposing voices have been raised against these necessary actions."

"It is obvious that the Soviet leaders miscalculated in Afghanistan," the president said in a speech to the annual conference of the American Legion. "They are now paying a high price, in our own actions, in those of our allies, and in the condemnation of virtually the entire Muslim and Third World."

Mr. Carter, in his prepared text, made only a brief reference to the estimated 50 Americans held hostage in Iran. "The long and continuous efforts to ensure the safe release of our people have now reached a particularly sensitive and intense stage," he said.

Boycott Deadline

The U.S. response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, where Mr. Carter said the Russians have 100,000 troops, has included an embargo on U.S. grain shipments to

the Soviet Union, a threat to boycott the Summer Olympic Games in Moscow and a call to resume draft registration.

"I have served notice that we will boycott the Moscow Olympics unless Soviet invasion forces withdraw by Feb. 20. That deadline is tomorrow. It will not be changed," Mr. Carter said.

"Within our own country," he said, "opposing voices have been raised against these necessary actions, against the grain embargo, against the Olympic boycott, against registration for the draft, against full funding of the defense budget I have proposed."

Mr. Carter said, "In this developing debate concerning our national security, I need the support of freedom-loving Americans everywhere, and particularly my fellow Legionnaires."

The Russians, he said, "underestimated the courage and tenacity of the freedom fighters" in Afghanistan, "and they did not anticipate the world's quick and forceful response."

The Soviet Union's plans for Af-

ghanistan remain unclear, he said. "We cannot be certain if or when they will withdraw, if they seek colonial domination only of Afghanistan, or if they seek other conquests. But we do know that our intentions must be crystal clear."

"Our firmness is not a prelude to combat nor a return to the Cold War," he said. "It is simply prudence, to reduce the chances for a miscalculation that would be fatal to peace."

Mr. Carter also urged support for the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, which he said would "prevent an expensive and dangerous nuclear arms race . . . that would be counterproductive for both ourselves and the Soviet Union."

The treaty was sent to the Senate after Mr. Carter and President Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union signed it last June in Vienna. But Mr. Carter has asked that the Senate delay indefinitely its consideration of the pact.

That request was in response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December, but at the time, observers believe, the treaty had little chance of being ratified anyway. Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, said that without its controls on U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons, spending on that kind of armament would rise and "it will reduce funds for badly needed improvement in conventional forces."

Thatcher Toughness Stance

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said tonight that if British athletes go to the Moscow Olympics while the Russians are still in Afghanistan it will be seen as condoning an international crime.

In the toughest line she has taken over the Olympics, she asked the British Olympic Association, in a letter, to accept the government's advice that British athletes should not go to Moscow this summer.

Russian to Go to '84 Olympics

VIENNA, Feb. 19 (UPI) — The Soviet Union will still participate in the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles even if the Americans boycott Moscow, Soviet Sports Minister Sergei Pavlov said yesterday in an interview with the Austrian newspaper Die Presse.

"If we are invited to Los Angeles, we will go no matter whether the Americans will come to Moscow or not," Mr. Pavlov said. "We expect all nations to come (to Moscow), and we would be sad if one of our friends should stay away," he said, in a reference to Austria.

U.S. Expert Levy Proposes Long-Term Oil Supply Plan

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (WP) — A long-term plan to assure adequate oil for the United States and other nations has been urged by respected energy consultant Walter Levy.

He said that the plan is intended to win the cooperation of oil exporting countries in averting disastrous cutbacks in production as these countries seek to conserve their oil supplies.

Under the plan, Mr. Levy said Sunday on the television program "Meet the Press," oil consuming countries would urge exporting nations to produce the oil they otherwise might hold back. In exchange, the consuming countries would offer to pay for the oil with "energy bonds" that could be issued by an international institution.

The bonds would not be paid off in currency, but with a fixed quantity of goods — agreed upon in advance. The bonds would not necessarily carry an interest rate, Mr. Levy said.

"I think this is a way we must go," he remarked. "If we can't go that way, then a refusal to produce on terms and conditions would be as serious to us and our allies as an interdiction of supplies by the Soviets."

"I believe it's a question of firm leadership on our side," Mr. Levy added. "It's a question of realizing that . . . if we do not act jointly, in a coordinated manner, we may find that we cannot maintain the world as we know it."

"I believe that a [U.S.] determination is necessary to act unilaterally and may perhaps be the necessary precondition to acting jointly, because when the chips are down so much more is at stake than just oil. . . ."

"Their Own Survival"

Asked what would motivate the oil-producing nations to join in such a long-term agreement, Mr. Levy replied: "Their own survival, which is at stake, too." He said none of the producing countries "can hope to escape a collapse of the world economy, which would in turn mean a collapse of the political system in their countries as well as ours."

A questioner observed: "So we're heading for an economic collapse if they don't cooperate?"

"If they act in a very difficult manner, I believe we have a hell of a problem," Mr. Levy answered. He said he expects the present situation to worsen because producing countries, which already control production levels and prices, increasingly decide where their oil is to be sold and under what terms and conditions, including political conditions.

Moreover, he said, producer countries even have been changing agreed-upon prices retroactively — "so that all of a sudden, three months after an oil sale took place, the producing country says, 'No, it shouldn't have been sold at \$20 [a barrel]. It should have gone at \$22.' . . . That means there are fundamentally no acknowledged and accepted rules for conducting the trade."

Pointing out that the federal tax on gasoline is 12 cents a gallon, compared with \$1 to \$2.50 in Europe, Mr. Levy recommended an increase in the U.S. tax to 50 cents. Such a tax, he said, would be anti-inflationary and would reduce imports, stimulate production, encourage the use of smaller cars and curb unnecessary driving.

He said it would mean that Americans would pay a predicted \$2 a gallon for gasoline by the end of the year, which is less than European motorists pay now.



Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini (center) poses with his son, Syed Ahmad (third from left), three grandsons and doctors at a Tehran hospital where he has been recuperating from a heart ailment.

Bani-Sadr Named Commander in Chief

(Continued from Page 1)

man of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. The other members were already in Geneva, according to the UN spokesman. They are Adnan Danand, an aide to President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria, and Harry Jayawardene of Sri Lanka, an expert in international law.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh, before his return to Tehran, said in Paris today that he had met with Hamilton Jordan, the White House chief of staff, or with any other U.S. official during his European trip. He said that reports that he had met secretly with Mr. Jordan in Paris were made by "forces who are trying to jeopardize the work of the [UN] com-

mission." The reports were also denied by a White House spokesman in Washington.

In London, authoritative sources said that Britain was set to resume supplying military spare parts and ammunition to Iran if the U.S. hostages are released. The move was regarded as a form of pressure on Iran to free the hostages.

Reprints reaching London said that military equipment worth \$70 million, much of it supplied by Britain before the Iranian revolution, was inoperable because of a lack of spare parts.

Appeal for Flood Relief

GENEVA, Feb. 19 (AP) — The League of Red Cross Societies has appealed for funds and supplies in the aftermath of floods in Iran that left at least 200 persons dead and 150,000 homeless.

The league said today that the flooding affected 4,300 villages, destroying houses and cutting power supplies. It said that canvas tents, milk powder, blankets, boots and medicine were the principal needs.

6 Czech Catholics

Said to Be Freed

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 19 (AP) — Czechoslovak authorities have released six prominent Roman Catholics, including two Jesuit priests, who were accused of engaging in anti-state activities, Vatican sources have reported.

The sources said that there was no explanation for the release, but they noted that the Holy See had been in touch with the Czechoslovak government on various aspects of religious activities in Czechoslovakia. Last week, the Jesuit order accused Prague of launching a brutal and repressive campaign against Roman Catholics.

The sources identified the two freed Jesuits as the Rev. Frantisek Lizna and the Rev. Josef Zverina; both were charged with distributing Roman Catholic documents without official permission.

11 Kidnap Suspects

Arrested on Sardinia

CAGLIARI, Italy, Feb. 19 (UPI) — Police today arrested 11 men on charges of carrying out at least six kidnappings on Sardinia during the past two years, officials said.

They said that some of the suspects may have been involved in the Aug. 21 kidnapping of British businessman Rolf Schild, his wife Daphne and daughter Annabel, 14. Mr. Schild was freed by the kidnappers Sept. 5, and has been trying to raise money for the release of his wife and daughter.

Karmal Pledge on Rights

ANKARA, Feb. 19 (NYT) — Afghan leader Babrak Karmal has given assurances to the London-based human-rights organization Amnesty International that there will be no more arbitrary arrests or torture in Afghanistan.

The Soviet-supported Afghan president gave his pledge to a Turkish human-rights activist and university professor, Mumtaz Soysal, who was sent in Afghanistan by Amnesty International to investigate atrocities charges.

After a week in Afghanistan and talks with many leading figures of the regime as well as oppositionists

Bombers Silence

Opposition Radio

In San Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 19 (UPI) — A bomb today gutted an anti-government radio station here owned by the Roman Catholic Church. A spokesman for the station, YSAX, said the pre-dawn blast put it off the air indefinitely.

No one was hurt because it had been decided after two attempted bombings that the building was unsafe for anyone to spend the night in, the spokesman said.

YSAX spoke for the opposition during today's meeting, Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij said that the Palestinians opposed the autonomy plan being negotiated by Israel, Egypt and the United States and firmly rejected Jewish settlements in occupied territories.

He also said he had told Mr. McHenry that any negotiations on Palestinian self-rule must include the Palestine Liberation Organization. Israel has rejected having any diplomatic contacts with the PLO.

Feelings Understood

After today's meeting, Mr. McHenry said, "I understand their feelings. I understand their observations on the situation which exists here."

In other developments in the Middle East today:

• Israeli Foreign Ministry officials said that Egypt once again will delay opening its embassy in Tel Aviv. The embassy was to have opened in a Tel Aviv hotel tomorrow, but a ministry spokesman said that Egyptian officials announced

To Aid U.S. in Region

Australia to Spend More On Defense, Fraser Says

By Joseph Walsh

CANBERRA, Feb. 19 (UPI) — Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser announced a five-year increase in military spending today and said that Australia intended to help the United States to protect the Pacific and Indian oceans.

In a speech to Parliament on the opening day of its session, Mr. Fraser also reiterated the government's support for a boycott of the Summer Olympics in Moscow if Soviet troops are not withdrawn from Afghanistan and said that Australia was cooperating in efforts to find an alternative site.

Mr. Fraser said that \$19.4 billion would be spent on defense over the next five years. A week ago, he harshly criticized the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in a nationwide broadcast and said that Australia would raise national defense "to a new level."

He said today that Australia would purchase 75 tactical fighter aircraft, update naval shipyards and munitions plants, develop and produce a new trainer plane, improve weapons systems for ships and aircraft, and put into service a second supply ship for patrols in the Indian and Pacific oceans.

Killen to Visit U.S.

Fraser said that an Australian defense official would discuss acquisition of a fourth with U.S. officials.

Defense Minister James Killen said today that he would fly to the United States this weekend for meetings on the acquisition and defense cooperation. Mr. Killen said that he then would proceed to Britain to discuss joint military plans with British officials.

In his speech, Mr. Fraser said: "We shall bring two battalions of the army up to full strength and equip and maintain them as a reaction force. We shall increase the strength of our reserve forces and improve their equipment."

He added: "More than ever, effective system of continuous close consultation among the Western powers is important. Not only in relation to the Third World, but policy toward the Soviet Union. In dealing with the Soviet Union, we would go far toward ensuring the signals that country receives were consistent and unambiguous."

Mr. Fraser said that talks were under way with the United States on military cooperation in the Indian and Pacific oceans. "Measures where Australia could assist included use of staging facilities, use of naval facilities in western Australia, use of exercise areas and support for our repair and maintenance facilities," he said.

On the Summer Olympics, Mr. Fraser said that an Australian team should not be sent to Moscow if Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan. "This is not a step to be taken lightly or happily, lest of all by a country like Australia, which has had a distinguished record of participation in the Games," he said.

Promotes Collective Rule

Yugoslavia Mounts Effort To Forestall 'Little Titos'

By John Darnton

BELGRADE, Feb. 19 (NYT) — With President Tito lying gravely ill, the government is pressing a campaign against people with political ambitions who might try to seize themselves up as his successor.

The drive is directed against what is called careerism and leadership and the existence of Tito, or little Titos.

These are phrases that describe the behavior of those at any level who flaunt positions of influence and throw their weight around against the spirit of Yugoslavia's decentralized decision-making system, called worker self-management.

But, as Western diplomats here note, the warnings apply equally to leading party officials who may be tempted to start a struggle for supremacy after the 87-year-old president's death.

On Feb. 4, the newspaper Borba published a speech by Dusan Dragovic, secretary of the party's ruling Presidium, who warned of potential demagogues.

'Only One Tito'

"Even now," he said, "there are some candidates who stroll through Yugoslavia, who talk, who almost promote themselves to become little Titos." Such people, he added, "would like to play the same social role" as has President Tito but lack his character and ability.

"There's only one Tito," Mr. Dragovic declared. "We are certainly not going to search in the future for a new Tito since there is no one, and there will not be one for a long time."

Under a system of collective leadership, an elaborate rotating mechanism has been devised in an attempt to ensure that Marshal Tito's broad powers as head of both the government and the League of Communists (Communist Party) will not go to one individual or nationality.

In 1974, under party statutes rewritten in 1978, the leadership powers will go to two bodies, the nine-member state Presidency and the 24-member Presidium of the League of Communists. The leadership of the respective bodies is to rotate annually among the representatives of the six republics and two autonomous provinces.

While most Western diplomats believe that the system will hold up for a time after the president's death, there is uncertainty whether it will endure in a country accustomed to strong and highly personal leadership.

Some worry that ambitious politicians could fan the flames of rivalry among Yugoslavia's nationalities, especially under the Serbs, the largest nationality with roughly 40 percent of the country's 22 million

19 Drown in India River

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19 (Reuters) — A motor launch capsized yesterday on the Piyali River as 200 passengers rushed to disembark at Dongoranga in West Bengal State, eastern India, and at least 19 persons died, the Press Trust of India reported today.

RAMADA HOTELS INTERNATIONAL

Ramada Hotels welcome American Express Cards

United States this weekend for meetings on the acquisition and defense cooperation. Mr. Killen said that he then would proceed to Britain to discuss joint military plans with British officials.

In his speech, Mr. Fraser said: "We shall bring two battalions of the army up to full strength and equip and maintain them as a reaction force. We shall increase the strength of our reserve forces and improve their equipment."

He added: "More than ever, effective system of continuous close consultation among the Western powers is important. Not only in relation to the Third World, but policy toward the Soviet Union. In dealing with the Soviet Union, we would go far toward ensuring the signals that country receives were consistent and unambiguous."

Mr. Fraser said that talks were under way with the United States on military cooperation in the Indian and Pacific oceans. "Measures where Australia could assist included use of staging facilities, use of naval facilities in western Australia, use of exercise areas and support for our repair and maintenance facilities," he said.

On the Summer Olympics, Mr. Fraser said that an Australian team should not be sent to Moscow if Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan. "This is not a step to be taken lightly or happily, lest of all by a country like Australia, which has had a distinguished record of participation in the Games," he said.

Promotes Collective Rule

Yugoslavia Mounts Effort To Forestall 'Little Titos'

By John Darnton

BELGRADE, Feb. 19 (NYT) — With President Tito lying gravely ill, the government is pressing a campaign against people with political ambitions who might try to seize themselves up as his successor.

The drive is directed against what is called careerism and leadership and the existence of Tito, or little Titos.

These are phrases that describe the behavior of those at any level who flaunt positions of influence and throw their weight around against the spirit of Yugoslavia's decentralized decision-making system, called worker self-management.

But, as Western diplomats here note, the warnings apply equally to leading party officials who may be tempted to start a struggle for supremacy after the 87-year-old president's death.

On Feb. 4, the newspaper Borba published a speech by Dusan Dragovic, secretary of the party's ruling Presidium, who warned of potential demagogues.

'Only One Tito'

"Even now," he said, "there are some candidates who stroll through Yugoslavia, who talk, who almost promote themselves to become little Titos." Such people, he added, "would like to play the same social role" as has President Tito but lack his character and ability.

"There's only one Tito," Mr. Dragovic declared. "We are certainly not going to search in the future for a new Tito since there is no one, and there will not be one for a long time."

Under a system of collective leadership, an elaborate rotating mechanism has been devised in an attempt to ensure that Marshal Tito's broad powers as head of both the government and the League of Communists (Communist Party) will not go to one individual or nationality.

In 1974, under party statutes rewritten in 1978, the leadership powers will go to two bodies, the nine-member state Presidency and the 24-member Presidium of the League of Communists. The leadership of the respective bodies is to rotate annually among the representatives of the six republics and two autonomous provinces.

While most Western diplomats believe that the system will hold up for a time after the president's death, there is uncertainty whether it will endure in a country accustomed to strong and highly personal leadership.

Some worry that ambitious politicians could fan the flames of rivalry among Yugoslavia's nationalities, especially under the Serbs, the largest nationality with roughly 40 percent of the country's 22 million

19 Drown in India River

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19 (Reuters) — A motor launch capsized yesterday on the Piyali River as 200 passengers rushed to disembark at Dongoranga in West Bengal State, eastern India, and at least 19 persons died, the Press Trust of India reported today.

RAMADA HOTELS INTERNATIONAL

Ramada Hotels welcome American Express Cards

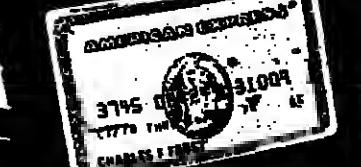
FINE HOTELS.WHERE YOU NEED THEM.
RAMADA HOTELS INTERNATIONAL.

Brussels, Frankfurt, Geneva
Paris, Liege, Düsseldorf,
Frankfurt, Leverkusen,
Cologne, Ulm, Stuttgart,
Mannheim, Weizel,
Göttingen, Bonn,
Jülich, Köln,
Gütersloh, Tel Aviv,
Gulf States: Abu Dhabi,
Bahrein, Dhahran, Jeddah,
Dhahran, Doha, Sana'a,
Worldwide over 650 Ramada
Hotels.

For International Reservations: Amsterdam 020 434 1111
Brussels 02 539 23 32 Frankfurt 0611 23 43 21
Göttingen 051 51 21 00 London 01 235 52 64
Paris 01 21 6 21 32 Zürich 01 23 52 65
Or through any travel agent

RAMADA
HOTELS INTERNATIONAL

Ramada Hotels welcome American Express Cards



هكذا اننا قد

U.S. Supreme Court Temporarily Upholds Barring of Abortions

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (IHT) — The Supreme Court today temporarily upheld a lower court order blocking a government plan to resume funding for abortions for the poor, at least for the time being.

In 1977, the court held that the government did not have to pay for nontherapeutic abortions, but the question of funding for abortions deemed medically necessary was never answered.

On another 6-3 vote, the court overturned a lower court decision allowing former CIA agent Frank Snapp to keep profits from an unauthorized 1977 book that was highly critical of the U.S. withdrawal from South Vietnam.

The court found that the publication had breached two secrecy agreements signed by Mr. Snapp, and awarded all profits to the government. The justices ruled Mr. Snapp had breached one security pact signed before he joined the CIA in 1968 and another when he resigned in 1976.

In an unsigned opinion, the court rejected Mr. Snapp's claims that his rights of free speech were being violated by the agreements — which required him to obtain prior agency approval for publication of any CIA-related information. He did not seek CIA clearance before publishing his book, "Deceit Interval."

The ruling said the lower court was wrong in allowing Mr. Snapp to keep the profits, noting that awarding them to the government was "the natural and customary consequence of a breach of trust." Justices Marshall, William Brennan and John Paul Stevens dissented.

Mr. Snapp, who served 4½ years in Vietnam and was there during the final U.S. evacuation in 1975, is under orders from other courts not to publish any work related to his experience unless he first seeks CIA permission.

In other actions today, the court refused to force the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to pay a group of Port Gibson, Miss., merchants \$1.25 million in damages while the NAACP appeals the award.

The award stems from a 1966 black boycott organized by a coalition of civil rights groups and 1969 suit by white merchants arising from that boycott. A trial court had awarded the merchants \$1.25 million — an amount the NAACP says would be its ruin.

Agreed to decide whether 72-year-old Fedor Federenko, accused of serving as a guard at the Nazi death camp at Treblinka, in Poland, must face deportation.

Peking Replaces Chief of Navy

PEKING, Feb. 19 (Reuters) — The Chinese government has appointed a new navy chief as part of an extensive reshuffle of military leaders, the Chinese news agency announced today.

The government named as new naval commander Ye Fei, who was purged along with Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping during the Cultural Revolution and has been first secretary of the Navy-Communist Party Committee since early last year.

Comdr. Ye replaces Xiao Jinguang, who was naval chief for 30 years and is now a deputy defense minister.

News Analysis

Republicans in Congress Go on Offense

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (NYT) — A departure from tradition, democratic leadership kept the House of Representatives in session for days last week, bracketing its 100th birthday on Feb. 12, to its Republican colleagues going home for the customary holiday speeches, fund-raising and fence-mending.

Republicans retaliated by upping the week's calendar with bills such as approval of the day's day's printed record, and the floor to denounce the business of the Democrats.

One was set on the opening of the second session of the Congress in January. In a symbolic gesture, Sen. John R. Texas, introduced a measure to remove from the Senate the treaty with the Soviet Union that limits the number of strategic arms.

Democrats, in light of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, had no intention of calling it into question. They did not want their weakened, however, and the vote was defeated on a party-line.

Following week, the House voted suit, but on a substantive By a party-line vote, the House approved a Democratic anti-recession bill. A few days later, the Senate Republicans William Proxmire of Wisconsin and Democratic maverick, in urging a special prosecutor be appointed to investigate William Miller, Treasury secretary, for his role as chairman of Texaco.

"Very Partisan" — going to get very partisan," said Stevens of Alaska, the Republican whip, told reporters when the vote was only a few days old. In partisanship is a departure from recent form. Despite the bluff, however, Congressional Democrats and Republicans generally well together. Howard Baker

Soviet Hovercraft Leading NATO's

LONDON, Feb. 19 (Reuters) — The Soviet Union has more naval hovercraft than all NATO members combined, and it will take the West at least five years to match the Russians in hovercraft assault techniques, according to Jane's Surface Skimmers 1980, to be published tomorrow.

Jane's, which publishes authoritative yearbooks on military affairs, notes that the Soviet Union has a wider range of hovercraft in service or about to enter production than any Western country. The book says Soviet authorities envision hovercraft as aircraft carriers, anti-aircraft missile ships, anti-submarine craft and minelayers.

Jane's says that in amphibious landings, the craft are generally insensitive to tides, adding that 75 percent of the world's beaches can be assaulted by hovercraft, against 35 percent by conventional landing craft.



A view of the damage on the washed out Topanga Canyon Road in Southern California after a week of heavy rain.

Damage in Millions After a Week of Storms

Rains Batter Western U.S., Causing Floods, Mudslides

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19 (AP) — Storms that have dumped almost a foot of rain on Southern California in seven days continued today and officials estimated the damage from mudslides and flooding in the tens of millions of dollars.

LI Gov. Mike Curb estimated the losses in Los Angeles County alone at \$100 million. National Weather Service officials said that Los Angeles had received 11.34 inches of rain in the past week.

Tourists were urged to avoid the Palm Springs desert area, where 1,000 persons were advised to leave their homes. Train service was interrupted between Los Angeles and San Diego because a bridge had been weakened by the storms.

Flooding also continued in Utah and Arizona. By late yesterday, at least 24 persons had died because of the weather, including 18 in California, three in Arizona and three U.S. tourists in Tijuana, Mexico, authorities said.

Thousands Evacuated — With a fifth storm predicted in California today and a sixth expected late tonight or early tomorrow, thousands of persons were evacuated from areas hit by floodwaters and mudslides.

Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. was to tour affected areas today and sign disaster proclamations for Los Angeles, Orange and Riverside counties. A state of emergency declared by Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles over the weekend was still in effect. Police were on 12-hour shifts after leaves were canceled.

Winds measured at 43 mph today at San Francisco International Airport felled trees and power lines in the San Francisco Bay area, knocking out electricity to about 20,000 customers, a spokesman for Pacific Gas & Electric Co. said.

By early today, 2.49 inches of rain had fallen in central Los Angeles in the latest storm, bringing the season total to 19.40 inches — 9.9 inches more than normal for this time of year.

In Cache County in northern Utah, an official reported about \$2 million damage from floods yesterday.

In Phoenix, officials of the Salt River Project, which manages the flow of water in the Salt River and its lakes, said that approaching storms would be less severe than feared and that flooding would not be as bad as expected.

Gov. Bruce Babbitt asked President Carter last night to declare a large area of central Arizona a disaster area because of flooding Friday and Saturday.

In Marin County, across the Golden Gate from San Francisco, the Highway Patrol reported that several cars were stranded in 2 to 3 feet of water on U.S. Highway 101 this morning as heavy rains hit the area.

California National Guard units were placed on alert in case troops are needed to cope with flooding caused by collapsed and weakening levees or other storm-related problems.

Data Leads to New Concept of Galactic Formation

Supernova Explosions Seen Universe Key

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (NYT) — Recent discoveries through X-ray observations in space have led to a new concept of how the universe was formed. Some leading astronomers now conclude that the universe's evolution, in particular the formation of galaxies, depended heavily on sequences of catastrophic supernova explosions.

Until now it was generally assumed that the galaxies, each an "island universe" of billions of stars, were formed when gravity pulled together bits of dust and gas from the primordial material of the universe. But such dispersed material can generate only weak gravity. How such weak forces could have played a key role in the history of the universe has been a mystery.

Now there is evidence, both from observations across the vast sweep of the universe and within Earth's own Milky Way galaxy, that shock waves created by catastrophic explosions may have been an important driving force in galaxy formation. Recent findings suggest that a shock wave from such an explosion initiated formation of the sun and its planets 4.6 billion years ago.

It also appears that throughout the universe there were far more of these explosions, called supernovas, than previously suspected.

A supernova occurs when the core of a giant star that has exhausted its nuclear fuel collapses to enormous density and then bounces back, catastrophically blowing off the star's outer shell and producing an expanding, debris-laden shock wave.

The role of a series of supernovas in creating galaxies was suggested by Dr. Jeremiah Ostriker of Princeton University at a recent meeting of the High Energy Astrophysics Division of the American Astronomical Society in Cambridge, Mass. His ideas have won considerable support among colleagues.

The meeting was organized by the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics. It focused on recent observations of the Einstein observatory, an orbiting spacecraft mapping in detail extremely distant sources of X-rays.

Concept Buttressed — The new concept is buttressed by observations of quasars, thought to be new galaxies in the formative stage and considered the most brilliant and distant objects in the universe. The observatory has shown them to emit extraordinarily bright X-rays, and Dr. Ostriker thinks they resulted from numerous supernova explosions involved in the quasars' development.

Shock waves from these supernovas appear to have reached far beyond the galaxies where they originated. That is indicated by the detection in gas clouds outside the galaxies of metal atoms presumably produced by supernova explosions.

In discussing the new concept of how the universe formed, Dr. Ostriker proposed that the core of each galaxy was formed in a rapid chain reaction of immense supernovas within a brief period — astronomically speaking — of about a million years.

The wavelengths of light emitted by the core, or central bulge, of spiral galaxies like the Milky Way and by elliptical galaxies show them to be almost as rich in metals as the sun. The heavier elements within the sun, the planets and even ourselves are assumed to have been formed in successive supernovas.

Dr. Ostriker believes shock waves from gigantic supernovas spread outward through the early universe, initiating the collapse of gas and dust into stars and galaxies. In some cases, waves from widely scattered supernovas met, enhancing the effect; thus the galaxies have formed in clusters, instead of being randomly scattered through space.

The Ostriker explanation for galaxy formation has elements in common with that of Yakov Borisovich Zel'dovich, a leading Soviet theorist. But the latter believes that violent turbulence remaining from the "big bang" explosion that is widely thought to have created the universe was the driving force, rather than supernovas.

Procedures Are Slow

Changes Urged to Expedite War Criminal Cases in U.S.

By A. O. Sulzberger Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (NYT) — The unit of the Justice Department that is investigating alleged Nazi war criminals living in the United States is considering asking for legislation to help speed the often slow and cumbersome legal process.

The U.S. government has no legal basis to prosecute for war crimes and must deport defendants in such cases to other countries for prosecution. If the person is an American citizen, he must first be denaturalized on the ground that he concealed collaboration with the Nazis in applying for citizenship.

The denaturalization and deportation processes, with appeals, can take as long as six or seven years. "We've asked for suggestions on how to expedite this," said Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, a New York Democrat who has been closely involved in the issue.

Of the 16 cases now in litigation, five involve resident aliens who can be deported without being denaturalized. The others must go through both trials.

There can be as many as seven separate proceedings, explained Alan Ryan Jr., deputy director of the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, which deals with suspected Nazi war criminals. The defendant is allowed to appeal the denaturalization and deportation trials to the U.S. Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. The deportation decision is also reviewable by the Board of Immigration Appeals.

"If you're talking about immigration law, you're talking about some of the most Byzantine procedures in America," Mr. Ryan said. He is expected to take over the special office when its current director, Walter Rockler, returns to a private law practice at the end of next month.

The legislative possibilities being discussed in the Justice Department would have to be passed by Congress and signed by the president before becoming law. They include:

• A law directing federal district courts to give priority to cases involving suspected Nazis. This proposal to "lift us out of the morass of civil cases" is not unique, Mr. Ryan said. Other types of cases, such as black lung or mine safety suits, have been singled out for swifter action in this way.

• A law that would carry over the finding of fact established in the denaturalization case to the deportation case.

• A law that would consolidate the two cases into one. Immigration lawyers have expressed concern over the effects on due process. Rep. Holtzman, expressing the same concern, said that

congressional hearings would be held before any laws were passed.

The Justice Department has set the end of this year as a goal for taking action on the approximately 250 cases in its files, some of which go back to the years immediately after World War II.

Hermine Braunsteiner Ryan of New York is the only suspect to have been sent to West Germany. Her trial continues in Duesseldorf for activities at the Nazi death camp of Maidanek, where 250,000 people died. Four other suspected war criminals have been tried in the United States in recent years. Two of them are appealing and two are awaiting judicial decisions.

Bokassa Son-in-Law

Sentenced to Death

BANGUI, Central African Republic, Feb. 19 (AP) — A people's tribunal here yesterday sentenced to death a doctor who murdered a newborn baby on the orders of deposed emperor Jean Bedel Bokassa, his father-in-law.

Dr. Jean Bruno Dedeavode, husband of ex-princess Martine, was sentenced on the first day of the trial of 34 of the former emperor's aides. Another 63 persons will be tried later in the sports stadium where Mr. Bokassa was crowned emperor Dec. 4, 1977.



Certified quality diamonds have appreciated in value tremendously during the past years with constant increases in value.

IDS at the diamond center of the world and in London at the Sunning Hotel is the leading direct source diamond company offering the quality diamonds and jewelry for investment, gifts and personal use at exceptionally good value. All diamonds guaranteed by Certificate.

Write for free booklet "Practical Guide for Diamond Investments" or visit us and see.

International Diamond Sales
Head Office: 50-52 Hoveniersstraat, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium.
Tel. 03-21 71 14, Telex: 3205 Indes-b.
LONDON: The Savoy Hotel, The Strand, London WC2R 0EF, Tel. 01-436 4343

MEMOREX

MEMOREX

IBM Users

Protecting your Computer Investment

Every few years, IBM brings out a completely new computer system. Your DP manager will find it irresistible — more processing power, more features and apparently better value for money. But the hidden costs can be enormous. All the disruption of installation, plus the outdated and devaluing of your present system, not to mention the need to buy more computer power than you actually require for a year or two.

Memorex has the answer. We can offer special products, using the latest technology, to get all the extra performance you want from your existing system. For example, our new double-density disc drives hold twice the data in the same floor space. And, if you need your data more quickly, we have two new microprocessor-based systems, which can dramatically improve your throughput and access times. We can even double your printing speed without altering a single program. If you prefer evolution to revolution, and want to get the best out of your present computer investment, talk to Memorex. 50 offices serving Europe.

Memorex. Advanced technology to protect your computer investment.

MEMOREX

Taxes on Americans Overseas Held Most Damaging

Firms See Threat to Exports in U.S. Laws

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
LONDON, Feb. 19 (NYT) — Tax penalties, a weak dollar and soaring inflation have made it so expensive to employ Americans overseas that large numbers of them are being replaced by other nationalities at what appear to be major economic and political costs to the United States.

American executives say that the problem, which has been building for many years, now jeopardizes billions of dollars of exports and hundreds of thousands of jobs at home and abroad.

A recent report issued by the President's Export Council, an advisory group headed by Reginald Jones, chairman of the General Electric Co., echoed that view. The council declared that Americans being taxed out of competing in foreign markets had produced a "sharp" loss of business, contributing to the balance-of-payments deficit, a loss of American jobs and a decline in "presence and prestige" abroad.

Workers Rejecting Offers
Not only are United States and foreign companies increasingly reluctant to subsidize American workers overseas, but the workers themselves are rejecting job offers because of the financial burdens posed by such a move.

The expatriates say that many

laws and practices tend to make second-class citizens of the two million of them who live overseas, but income taxes are regarded as the most damaging. The United States is the only major country that taxes income earned abroad, a fact that increasingly places Americans and their companies at a competitive disadvantage. Americans overseas often pay foreign income taxes as well, but they receive a credit for such levies when they file their U.S. tax returns.

"What we're seeing is a form of discrimination against Americans by our own government," said John McCarthy Jr., vice president of Russell Reynolds Associates, an executive recruiting company.

Mr. McCarthy, who runs the firm's Middle East operation from London, said that the company had conducted searches for about 35 Middle East clients last year, all of whom would have preferred an American. In all but three cases, however, the jobs were filled by Britons for reasons of cost. Other American jobs overseas, he said, are being taken by Canadians, who pay no income tax at home so long as the employee is accompanied abroad by his family.

American companies are confronted by the same problem, William Ferguson, a senior manpower manager for General Electric here, said it could cost GE \$90,000 or more in pay and allowances to

maintain an American overseas who is paid only \$30,000 at home.

He pointed out that five years ago the United States was the leading exporter to Saudi Arabia, but it had slipped to third or fourth position because of the high cost of doing business there. "We would love to double our sales and marketing operation in the Middle East, but we just can't afford it," Mr. Ferguson added.

One group of activists, the Geneva-based American Citizens Abroad, has listed 63 ways in which they say the government discriminates against them, including taxes on "phantom" income arising from currency fluctuations.

The latest frustration for overseas Americans is the Carter administration's response late last month to a Congressional demand that it identify and evaluate all the statutes and regulations that treat expatriates differently and that it recommend action to eliminate discrepancies.

Treasury Report Criticized

Critics say, however, that the Treasury report fell far short of its mandate. The report found that while taxation of Americans abroad could have adversely affected United States exports, "it is not clear how prevalent this type of situation is or what its impact is." It added that the studies done so far did not permit decisions about what changes, if any, should be made.

The Treasury report was characterized by Andy Sundberg of American Citizens Abroad as a "red herring that the White House has just dragged across the path that was supposed to lead toward an unambiguous statement of where overseas Americans are supposed to fit into the political, social, economic and ideological life of the United States."

He said that what he called inconclusive findings on the relationship between income taxes and exports was "a silly answer to the wrong question."

A task force of the President's Export Council, headed by Robert Dickey 3d of the Dravo Corp., recommended that the United States align its tax policy with that of its competitors. This would restore to Americans abroad the status enjoyed by most of them until 1962, when income of less than \$20,000 was tax exempt.

Tax paid on those units' dividends. There also will be a 5 percent withholding tax on the cash dividends.

• North Sea operations by U.S. residents now will be subject to British tax. Independent contractors will have to restrict their North Sea activity to fewer than 30 days a year to avoid British taxes.

• U.S. oil companies will be able to offset payments of British Petroleum Revenue Tax against their U.S. tax bills.

• Rents paid to Britain will be subject to withholding tax at 30 percent instead of the previous 15 percent.

IRA Acknowledges Killing Of 2 Britons on Continent

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP) — The Provisional Irish Republican Army today claimed responsibility for the killing of British Col. Mark Coe at his home in Bielefeld, West Germany, on Saturday.

Col. Coe, 44, whose death was reported on Sunday, was ambushed by a man and a woman, an Irishman and his German-born wife, were cleared and released by West German police after being held briefly.

The Provisional IRA also said in its statement to British media that its activists were behind a string of other attacks in Western Europe. It said Provisionals assassinated British Ambassador to the Netherlands Richard Sykes in The Hague on March 22 last year, and carried out bombings at British Army bases in West Germany in 1978 and 1979 and in Brussels last Aug. 28, when 16 persons were wounded including four British Army bandsmen.

The statement was the first admission by the Provisional IRA that it was carrying out terrorist activities in Western Europe, aside from a claim of responsibility in December for a spate of letter bombs mailed to prominent Britons from Brussels.

British intelligence has long believed that the Provisionals have a cell operating in Belgium, the Netherlands and West Germany. Authorities believe the unit is based in Amsterdam, where the Provisionals are believed to have refugees provided by leftist sympathizers.

Senior anti-terrorist officers at Scotland Yard believe that the cell has links with European terrorist groups such as the Red Army Faction in West Germany, the Red Brigades in Italy and the Basque separatist movement ETA in Spain.

Today's statement made no mention of a Belgian banker killed in Brussels last March. British intelligence believes he was shot because the killers, widely believed to be IRA guerrillas, mistook him for the British ambassador who lived next door.

In another development, IRA guerrilla Francis Sean Hughes, 24, was jailed for life by a Belfast court yesterday for killing an undercover British soldier in an ambush in March 1978. Hughes, who is suspected of masterminding an IRA terror campaign in northwestern Ulster, was wounded in the exchange of fire and captured by paratroopers the next day.

The court gave him concurrent sentences of 35 and 20 years for two bombings, and of 14 years for the attempted murder of another soldier. Hughes was one of three Provisionals named by police in April 1977, as wanted for killings, bombings and ambushes in the London-derry area. All three have now been captured and jailed.

Khaled Is Admitted To Riyadh Hospital

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Feb. 19 (UPI) — King Khaled was admitted last night to a hospital here for what was termed a health disorder, but his condition is "comforting and satisfactory," according to a medical statement issued today.

The monarch, 67, underwent a double coronary bypass operation at Cleveland Clinic in 1978. Last week, a chronic spokesman reported that King Khaled had invited two doctors from the clinic to Riyadh for a weeklong social visit, beginning last Friday.



MAINZ ATTRACTION — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is the matador facing a raging, horned opposition leader Franz-Josef Strauss on one of the 99 carnival floats taking part in the Rose Monday procession in Mainz, West Germany. About 400,000 people were reported to have participated in the joyous citywide celebrations during the last few days before Lent.

But Writer Faces Kremlin's Wrath

Kopelev Home: A Switchboard for Ideas

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, Feb. 19 (UPI) — In all the Soviet Union, there may be no place exactly like this one: a two-room apartment in Moscow where conversations — intensely intellectual, frequently funny, always lively — in Russian, English or German proceed from mid-morning to late at night.

The visitors are young Soviet poets, Soviet jazz musicians, literary critics, older poets and writers, chemists, social researchers, physicists and retirees. Some are survivors of Stalin's prisons. Some have been expelled from official artists' unions or scientific institutes for various reasons. Some are simply friends risking their official jobs by dropping in.

Jumbled into this mix are Western correspondents, European and U.S. tourists, intellectuals, authors and publishers, and sometimes Russians with social grievances looking for a sympathetic ear. The apartment is a place of surprise, distraction and continuous activity.

This is the home of Lev Kopelev, a Soviet literary analyst and historian of the first rank, a writer with a growing audience in the West, a friend of both Andrei Sakharov and Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

Unusual Significance
Although he has neither the fame of a Solzhenitsyn nor the worldwide moral stature of a Sakharov, Mr. Kopelev, with his wife, Raisa Orlava, must rank just behind them in importance as a kind of switchboard for intellectuals of every sort to transfer ideas. In a country where such unofficial free exchanges are frowned upon and can bring reprisals, the Kopelevs occupy a place of unusual significance.

Now they, too, are under renewed attack from the authorities for their persistent defense of Mr. Sakharov, who has been exiled to Gorki, and their friends and acquaintances are deeply worried for their future.

Mr. Kopelev, 67, was denounced bitterly on Feb. 3 by an official newspaper as a "Judas betraying his people and country," who smuggles abroad lampoons that defile the Soviet state. His apartment was called a nest of ideological subversion.

The attack was apparently in retaliation for Mr. Kopelev's participation in the defense of Mr. Sakharov by Soviet dissidents, who have called for his release. For Mr. Kopelev, the plight of the physicist has painful personal dimensions.

Poetry Reading

The two met at a poetry reading in Moscow in the early 1970s. At the time, Mr. Sakharov had turned away from the Soviet hydrogen bomb program to take up human rights causes. Mr. Kopelev, once a zealous Communist despite nearly 10 years in prison during the Stalin era, had been accepted back into the party, then expelled again for publicly protesting the persecution of Soviet intellectuals.

"We talked poetry and ideas about verse," Mr. Kopelev said last week, recalling the unexpected meeting. Mr. Sakharov eventually became one more in the eclectic collection of friends of Mr. Kopelev.

The two men and their wives vacationed together in a dacha outside Moscow that Mr. Sakharov had been given by the Kremlin, and for the last two years, the couples resided in Sukhumi on the Black Sea.

Last fall, Mr. Sakharov delivered two lectures there to the Kopelevs on the origins of the universe, the physicist's current scientific work. Mr. Kopelev later helped translate

them into English, as required by the Lebedev Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, where Mr. Sakharov studied despite his official ostracism before his exile.

"Those were very good and fulfilling times," Mr. Kopelev said. "Andrei unites absolute morality and tolerance. . . . He is a very Russian character, rigorous and modest. My field is literature, so I can make these comparisons."

Mr. Kopelev's analyses of Heinrich Böll's work brought him a literary colic in West Germany 20 years ago that has grown to major proportions. Mr. Böll and Mr. Kopelev met in 1962, formed a close friendship, and have appeared on joint television interviews numerous times discussing modern life and literature in a way that has brought Mr. Kopelev a wide following.

Mr. Kopelev's best-known work in the West is "To Be Preserved Forever," one of an autobiographical trilogy in which he explores how he embraced and then rejected Communism. The book has been published in 10 languages, and two other volumes, "He Worshipped Idols" and "Assuage My Sorrows," are in preparation in English.

Mr. Sakharov's exile on Jan. 22

struck hard in West Germany, and the subsequent denunciation of Mr. Kopelev has triggered outcries from the Soviet Union's most important capitalist trading partner. In recent years, Mr. Böll, a 1972 Nobel literature laureate, and other prominent West Germans have invited Mr. Kopelev to their country for lectures and scholarly research. Soviet authorities either have refused temporary exit permission or refused to say whether they would allow Mr. Kopelev to return once he left. Without that guarantee, he refused to leave.

Daughter in U.S.

But now, one of his children, Maya — who lives in Tarrytown, N.Y., with her husband, Pavel Litvinov, a grandson of Maxim Litvinov, Stalin's foreign minister — has asked the authorities to allow her father and stepmother to leave. Mr. Kopelev, who was expelled from the Writers' Union in March 1977, is torn by the calls from abroad and the new crackdown on free expression inside his country.

"Before, I decided I would stay so long as I could be of help to people," he said. "Now, nothing is clear."

Obituaries

Nathan Yalin-Mor, a Leader Of Stern Gang in Palestine

From Agency Dispatches

TEL AVIV, Feb. 19 — Nathan Yalin-Mor, 66, a commander of the terrorist Stern Gang that fought the British in Palestine in the 1940s, died here yesterday.

Mr. Yalin-Mor, born Nathan Friedman in Grodno, Poland, immigrated to Palestine at the outbreak of World War II. Mr. Yalin-Mor's group was a breakaway of the Irgun, led by now-Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Mr. Yalin-Mor was one of the triumvirate that took command of the underground fighters for the Freedom of Israel after their leader, Abraham Stern, was shot and killed by the British police in 1942.

The group, the smallest of the Jewish underground organizations fighting the British, tried to kill only people in authority. Mr. Yalin-Mor said in an interview in 1976 with The Washington Post. In 1944, Stern Gang members shot and killed Lord Moyne, the British minister for the Middle East, in a Cairo street.

In 1948, the group killed Count Folke Bernadotte, the UN mediator who was trying to work out a peace between the fledgling Jewish state and its Arab neighbors. Stern Gang members stopped Bernadotte's jeep at a roadblock outside Jerusalem and killed him with bullets.

Bernadotte's assassins were never

Brandt Urges East to Increase Aid to 3d World

BRUSSELS, Feb. 19 (Reuters) — Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt today urged Communist states to play a greater role in helping the Third World. He also criticized the arms race.

"We must try wherever possible to make clear to the East that they have a responsibility — and not just to export propaganda," Mr. Brandt told a European Parliament hearing on hunger. As time goes on, he said, China, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe "must take a greater share of the responsibility."

He outlined an analysis and recommendations drawn up by a 21-member Independent Commission on International Development issues, which he heads. The commission was set up in 1977 at the recommendation of World Bank President Robert McNamara.

Its analysis warns of the crippling cost of the arms race. "We are literally in danger of arming ourselves to death," Mr. Brandt said today. The proposals include a world summit conference to draft guidelines for cooperation between industrialized and developing countries and work out details of an emergency development program for the 1980-1985 period.

Howard C. Shepherd
NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (NYT) — Howard C. Shepherd, 85, former board chairman of the then First National City Bank of New York, and who later played a leading role in the establishment of educational television in the New York area, died Sunday at his home in Bronxville, N.Y.

Mr. Shepherd spent 43 years with First National City and one of its predecessor organizations, the National City Bank of New York. In 1961, Mr. Shepherd emerged as the head of a group of public-spirited citizens that established Channel 13 as New York City's first non-commercial educational television station.

Nina Vance
HOUSTON, Feb. 19 (AP) — Nina Vance, 65, who turned a small dance studio in a Houston alley into the renowned Alley Theater, one of the nation's foremost regional theaters, died yesterday of cancer.

Mrs. Vance was born Nina Eloise Whittington in Yorktown, Texas. After college she studied at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York, then returned to Texas where she and friends founded the Alley Theater in 1947.

Franz Strauss
GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, West Germany, Feb. 19 (AP) — Franz Strauss, 83, the only son of composer Richard Strauss, died after a lengthy illness, a relative confirmed today. Mr. Strauss, who worked as his father's private secretary for most of his life, administered the work and collections of the composer at the family villa here.

J. Joseph Smith
NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (NYT) — J. Joseph Smith, 76, a Democratic congressman from Connecticut from 1935 to 1945, and the senior judge of the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, in Hartford, Conn., died Saturday.

Rightward Shift Seen

Killings, Polarized Politics Strain Democracy in Spain

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Feb. 19 (NYT) — The year has begun badly for Spain's new democracy. Almost daily, terrorism in the Basque provinces claims the life of a policeman, civil guard, soldier or suspected informer. Neo-fascist bands have been taking revenge against "Reds" and "Marxists" in the north and in Madrid.

Basque separatists have killed 19 persons so far this year. The extreme right has slain eight.

Socialists and Communists have called for the banning of Fuerza Nueva, a neo-fascist party that has been involved in the killing. Rightists respond with demands for the suppression of extremist Basque parties that support ETA terrorists. "This is how it started in the 1930s," said a civil servant, recalling the political killing that finally exploded in civil war.

Amid the violence, the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez shows signs of losing its reforming zeal. Many politicians detect a slide to the right in its policies.

Obfuscation

A distinct trait has been a retreat into obfuscation. After persistent reports pointed to a connection between elements in the police and two Fuerza Nueva militants who admitted assassinating a 19-year-old woman leftist in Madrid, Interior Minister Antonio Ibanez said in the Cortes (parliament): "Is there any member of the security forces of the state implicated in this matter? I respond with absolute sincerity: Implicated, no, connected, yes."

After making plans for regional governments across Spain a centerpiece of his program, Mr. Suarez has abruptly changed his mind. He is doing his best to defeat the idea in a referendum in Andalusia called by his government for Feb. 28. If the vote falls short, Andalusia's eight provinces will have slower constitutional access to home rule, and some other regions will probably follow its example.

Mr. Suarez and his strategists are clearly worried that regional governments will fall into the hands of hostile coalitions of Socialists and provincial groups. This appears likely when the three Basque provinces elect their own parliament on March 9. Within the Suarez government there is muttering about calling off the Basque elections if ETA's depredations continue.

Reform of the penal code and the judiciary continues to lag. Four years after Franco's death, the country still does not have a divorce law.

Military Tribunals

The new constitution theoretically ended the role of military tribunals in civilian justice, but implementing legislation has not been passed. The editor of a Madrid daily has been brought before a military judge for publishing a report about an alleged military coup that was said to have been foiled. A military court in Catalonia has started legal action against the authors of a political cartoon strip that was published two years ago and is said to insult the Civil Guard.

Another case centers on a film, "The Crime of Cuenca," which relates a miscarriage of justice that occurred in 1913. The Ministry of Culture initially delayed release of the film, which depicts civil guards torturing two shepherds. This month when the ministry had to pronounce on the legality of the film it simply turned the case over to a military court.

The ministry has declared a book

on children's sexual education, which first appeared in Denmark in 1968, cause for "public scandal" and had its publisher locked up briefly until he posted bail of almost \$8,000.

"What we have here today is a formal democracy, nothing more," complained Alfonso Guerra, the outspoken number-two man in the Socialist Party, at his party headquarters in Madrid. "It's the conception of a system that is not democratic, with the same people, charge as before. It's more subtle than before, but there's no movement on anything anywhere in the country."

Tone Rising

The tone is rising in the Cortes where debates had usually been so polite. Opposition parties have been pressing Mr. Suarez to respond to widespread reports of corruption and manipulation of new state-run television. Last week Mr. Guerra rose and asked the government "to demonstrate to public opinion that TV is not a den of thieves."

"I don't know what insults to use anymore," the Socialist said afterward. "I call them a den of thieves, and they put up their umbrellas and just let the water run off."

A reason for the tougher line of the Suarez government on a number of issues is that it is now defending real interests of its constituents. One of the most important of these is the Roman Catholic Church hierarchy, which is lobbying intensely to maintain the handsome government subsidies that its schools received under Franco and continue to receive. The Socialists have been trying to assert some kind of state control over subsidized church schools, without much success.

"This question divided Spain in the 1930s," observed a Western diplomat, remembering the fierce debates over church and state that rent the 2d Republic, "and it still divides Spain today."

Rightist Gunmen Admit Slaying 5 In Madrid Attack

MADRID, Feb. 19 (UPI) — A rightist gunman has told a court that he and a companion killed five leftists and seriously wounded four in a Madrid law office three years ago because the group called them pigs and fascists.

Jose Fernandez Cerra, a longtime militant supporter of Franco, said that he and Carlos Garcia Julia went to the law office on Atocha Street on Jan. 24, 1977, hoping to intimidate a Communist labor leader. That was three months before the Communist Party was legalized after a ban of 40 years.

The testimony came on the first day yesterday of the long-awaited "Atocha Massacre Trial" of five defendants, the most sensational court case in Spain since Franco's death in 1975. Four survivors of the shooting, including a woman lawyer whose husband was killed, were due to testify today.

The labor leader was not in the office, but Mr. Fernandez and Mr. Garcia yesterday admitted herding nine persons into a corner as opening fire. Survivors have told police that Mr. Fernandez took them. "Keep those little hands up right up. Nice and close together. Little hands nice and close."

2 Koreas Making Progress Toward Unification Talks

PANMUNJOM, South Korea, Feb. 19 (UPI) — North and South Korea today reached agreement on minor procedural issues for a premier's conference, but failed to agree on location and agenda arrangement. The two working-level staffs agreed to meet again March 4.

The talks represent the first serious effort in eight years to arrange negotiations on unifying the two countries, which have been divided since the end of World War II.

After today's 2½-hour half meeting, a South Korean delegate said the procedural agreement's main el-

ement provides that the premier level meetings could be either public or private, depending on the wishes of the premiers at each session. That represented a concession by the South, which had favored closed-door meetings.

The sides also agreed that at top-level meetings, signed agreements would be exchanged, discussions could be recorded, press briefings would be separate unless jointly agreed on.

Determining the location for the premier's meetings seemed to be the big hurdle. The North has favored talks alternately in its capital of Pyongyang and in Seoul. The South Koreans have argued in favor of Geneva, although it is also believed prepared to accept another neutral third-country capital.

U.S. Diplomats Discuss Sahara

MADRID, Feb. 19 (UPI) — The U.S. ambassadors to Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania and Spain met the State Department's director of North African affairs in a closed session today to discuss the conflict in the Western Sahara.

A spokesman for the embassy here described the one-day meeting as an informal exchange of views on U.S. policy in the area. Attending were Angier Biddle Duke from Rabat, Ulrich Hynes Jr. from Algiers, Gregory Kryza from Nouakchott, host Terence Todman and Carleton Coon of the State Department, who has just completed a North African tour.

The Carter administration's plan to sell military aircraft to Morocco is to come before the Senate for a vote this week. The administration says that by improving Rabat's military position, it hopes to encourage negotiation with the Algerian-backed Polisario Front guerrillas, who are fighting against Moroccan control of the Western Sahara. Mauritania and Spain back self-determination for the people of the former Spanish Sahara.

1st Woman Recipient Of Heart in U.K. Dies

LONDON, Feb. 19 (UPI) — The first British woman to receive heart transplant, Dorothy Haywood, 46, of Dorset, died yesterday of complications from her surgery.

Mrs. Haywood, a widow, yesterday received the heart of a Dutchman who was killed in an automobile accident Sunday. The heart had been flown to England in a chartered airplane.



Elegance with an English accent. And international appeal.

THE CHURCHILL

PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON W1A 4AZ, ENGLAND. Tel. (01) 486-5800. Telex 264831
For reservations, call or telex the hotel directly or see your travel agent.

Offbeat Festivals

Carnival May Be Over but Don't Throw Away Your Confetti

By Jeffrey Robinson

ICE, Feb. 19 (IHT) — What do you do with your used confetti when Carnival winds up? Although not on with Rio or New Orleans, Carnival here is not necessarily from it either. And at least for the confetti compa along the Riviera, it's high season. This year they ex to wind up Carnival with sales of more than 100 tons e stuff. You wind up finding it in your shoes, down ack, between your teeth. However, Carnival is not ly occasion on which you can toss a fistful of colored r into the face of a passing cop and get away with it. year long, throughout Europe, there's a thriving busi- for confetti.

For example, you might bring your own in early August e National Town Criers Festival in Hastings, 50 miles London. Each year grown men in full costume spend ay screaming, "Oyez, Oyez." It is similar in many re- to the various "Bell Ringing Days" in several small an mountain villages at about the same time, where n men in full costume walk around shouting, "Joho, t Salus, Switzerland, not far from St. Moritz, on March here's the Chalandra Maerz Festival. Boys with cow s, gongs, drums and whistles parade through the pre- n streets. On the second Sunday in August in the villag- f the Brumig Pass, 10 miles up the lake from Interlaken, tztaland, people spend the day yodelling, throwing flags wrestling. It's one of the oldest of its kind. Bring your left, should you find yourself and your confetti in Geraards- en, Belgium, 25 miles west of Brussels, on the first

Sunday after Ash Wednesday, you won't want to miss the Kerkelingsworp Festival, where local politicians publicly and proudly down a glass of wine swimming with small fish. Then, as you throw confetti at them, they throw bis- quits back at you. Equally obscure are the pair of "Flying Cat" ceremonies in Belgium. The first is in Ypres (Leper), on the second Sunday in May. The second is in Verviers, 15 miles east of Liege, on the first Sunday in June. These fetes got their name when live cats were gloriously tossed from rooftops — in all seriousness — commemorating some long ago forgotten experiment in aerodynamics. These days, be- cause such things are serious, stuffed toys are used.

Cows, Oysters and Herring

Live animals do come into play often in festivals, such as the annual cow sbindig in Liechtenstein in mid-September: the festival for oysters, also in mid-September, in Claren- bridge, Ireland; the Ascension Day cricket festival in Flor- ence, Italy, and the mid-May herring festival in Scheven- ingen, the Netherlands. At this one, schools are closed and everybody turns out with musical instruments and oise- makers to watch the herring fleet head out to sea. A varie- tion on the theme takes place in Alesund, Norway, when anytime between the beginning of the year and the end of March, everybody brings musical instruments and noisemakers along while freezing in small boats to watch the herring being caught.

Each February there's a Lemon Festival in Menton, France, the last Riviera town before the Italian border. The city is the lemon capital of France and lemons are used by the tons to decorate a mall. Each year too, several people are honored by the festival committee with their weight in

oranges, exactly what you might expect from a Lemon Festival.

With spring comes love and festivals devoted to love. In the village of Staphorst in the Netherlands, supposedly for three nights, single girls leave their windows open in the hope of attracting a husband. Unfortunately, there is no local tourist office to provide festival details and ticket in- formation.

On the other hand, you can show up without tickets on the second Tuesday after Easter Sunday in Hungerford, England, in Berkshire west of Reading. It's the Tutti-Men celebration, grown men in morning coats and top hats pa- rade through the streets carrying poles covered with posies, blowing horns, handing out free oranges and kissing girls. Or just show up on the second Sunday in June when the girls of Nemi, Italy, 20 miles from Rome, walk around town in costumes, handing out free strawberries and kiss- ing boys.

A month later in Galicnik, Yugoslavia, everyone has more than fruit on their minds. It's called Mass Wedding Day. You have to sign up in advance — and bring your own friend — and you end up getting married in one huge block party. You might call it the logical conclusion to the festival taking place on the day after Whitmonday in Ecussence-Lalain, Belgium, 30 miles south of Brussels. That's the day when the city holds its yearly Matrimonial Tea Party. Maidens and bachelors of all ages arrive suit- ably dressed, i.e., as brides and grooms. Here your confetti might be considered out of place, or at least a poor substi- tute for rice, because those who partake have not come to party, they've come to find someone to marry. Naturally, tea is served.

Films in Paris

W. Pabst's 1928 'Lulu' Emerges From Museums With Music

By Thomas Quinn Currier



Lulu Brooks in "Lulu."

PARIS, Feb. 19 (IHT) — G.W. Pabst's "Lulu," accorded a new, synchronized score, has just opened at the Olympic. Made in 1928 and silent, it has been invisible outside film museums for a generation, although it has continued to exercise an abiding influence. Patrice Chereau's staging of the Berg opera last season owed much to its concepts and its reflection of the glittering 20s has inspired styles in fashion and decor.

After the departure of Lubitsch, Murnau and Leni from Berlin for Hollywood, Pabst and Fritz Lang held rank as the German cinema's foremost directors. Pabst, a former actor from Vienna, was attuned to the ideas of his time. He was a con-

vinced Freudian and a leftist radical.

Among his socially conscious works are "Joyless Street" with Greta Garbo, set against the misery of Vienna during the inflation period; "Kameradschaft," showing uni- ty among French and German mine workers in a disaster, and the screen edition of the Brecht-Weill "Threepenny Opera." In "Secrets of the Soul," with Dr. Hans Sachs, a collaborator of Freud, as his adviser, he dramatized a mental case history with psychoanalytical procedure, an experiment in ad- vance of its day. After that he tackled the filming of the twin Wedekind tragedies, "Earth Spirit" and "Pandora's Box," in which Lulu figures as the destructive sex symbol.

The Wedekind plays, too audacious for flashlight exposure at the turn of the century, when they were written, achieved stage respectabil- ity largely due to Max Reinhardt's daring productions.

Lulu, the irresistible vamp, drives men to madness, murder and sui- cide, but she is an unwitting force of evil, being a victim herself of an insatiable sex urge. Her violent pas- sions are not to be assuaged and are only extinguished when she is killed by Jack the Ripper, whom she has picked up on a Limehouse street.

Pabst shifted the scene from the '90s to the '20s and Lulu's introduc- tory adventures are conducted against the background of post- World War I Berlin. For the siren he selected an American actress, Louise Brooks, a graduate of the Ziegfeld Follies who gained fame as a jazz-age flapper in Hollywood comedies and as a girl hobo in "Beggars of Life." Her extraordi- nary beauty, pert charm, indifferent air and pageboy bob created a strik- ing image, and Pabst extracted her greatest performance. "Lulu" on all

scores is worthy of its fabulous re- putation.

"Ma chérie" (at the Concorde, the Berlitz and the Parnassians) is a Belgian film about the relations of an adolescent daughter to her mother. The mother, more sensible than most movie mothers, com- prehends the yearnings of her 17-year-old and is determined not to become her enemy. One is remind- ed of Dr. Johnson's retort when in- formed that someone admitted that he accepted the cosmos, "He had better!"

Charlotte Dubreuil has directed it with sensibility and it is appeal- ingly acted by Marie-Christine Bar- rault as the mother and by Beatrice Bruno as the youngster. In all, a pleasant surprise, for these family problem dramas can be very tiring.

This one is no way overstrained, with its leaven of warning and un- derstanding. Molnar had a recipe for a scenario of the more stony sort with Oedipus-complex nu- ances: "Young man happily mar- ried to his mother discovers she is not his mother. Shoots himself."

Archaeology

Fight Over 'Treasure'

By Ralph Boulton

NDON (Reuters) — Britain's archaeologists are fighting a battle over the wealth of trea- sure that has been buried in the sh countryside over centuries: foreign invasion, civil war and upheaval.

ce the introduction of the met- ector from the United States ars ago, treasure hunting has e one of Britain's most popu- bles. More than 140,000 peo- e purchased licenses from one Office and many more e illegally.

haeologists believe that trea- e are causing irreparable e to historic sites in their r ancient artifacts.

ry Cleere, director of the il for British Archaeology, uch a campaign next month ay result in severe restric- n the use of detectors on sites ntial archaeological interest. ers and local councils are ixious to secure the govern- endorsement of local laws e the use of detectors on d farmland.

Campaign Techniques campaign organizers will air- e case in the newspapers a television and radio pro- ets. They are also preparing ets, car stickers and badges en public concern.

e treasure hunter is only in- d in objects," Cleere said, moving objects from their t they deprive us of much e information."

archaeologist can often ob- siderable information about ate or general lifestyle of a from the soil stratum in an object is discovered.

spring two building workers ed 53,000 coins during an il- ght-time excavation on a site in Wiltshire, in south- gland. They were prosecut- destroying a square meter of : paving on a legally protec-

action provided a test case in illic in between treasure hunt- l archaeologists. The subse- quital of the men horrified ologists and provided em- ment for treasure hunters. aeologists on a Roman site hen England were so ex- ed by the activities of one f treasure hunters that they d the area with nails and rap. When the culprit re- the following evening, their es went haywire by the con- f readings.

most archaeological sites are cultural land we bear the f all this trouble," says Bar- eche of the National Farm- ion. "We have had com- from all over the country. ave had their prime wheat g up. Others have had new- med land churned over."

tor enthusiasts are organi-

8 London Buildings Squeezed on Stamp

LONDON (AP) — Eight buildings and monuments in London have been squeezed on to one postage stamp to celebrate an international convention of stamp collectors.

Designed by Jeffery Matthews, the montage depicts Westminster Abbey, Nelson's column, the Eros statue in Piccadilly Circus, the Post Office Tower, the Big Ben clock, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Tower of London and Tower Bridge. The 50-pence stamp will be issued April 9 for the international philatelic exhibition in London May 6-14.

Banners

The Great American Flag

By Ads Louise Huxtable

NEW YORK (NYT) — The Great American Dream Machine is about to produce the Great American Flag, and if you haven't heard about it, you will.

The Great American Flag will measure 210 feet 12 inches by 111 feet, which translates into an Old Glory roughly two and a half acres in size. It is currently being woven, dyed, assembled, or however you fabricate a 2½-acre flag, in Evans- ville, Ind. — a far cry from Betsy Ross's little handmade number.

The Great American Flag is sup- posed to be installed on the Verra- zano-Narrows Bridge, near the Brooklyn end of the span, where it will be "unfurled" on all flag holi- days and national occasions. But one just does not "hang" a 2½-acre flag, any more than one "unfurls" it. This flag requires 30 tons of sup- port steel and nine synchronized motors. The Great American Flag is clearly a lot of flag, its sponsors re- fer to it as a "symbolic monument" and a "catalyst for America." The target date for its installation and display is July 4.

The cost is estimated at \$850,000, and its life expectancy is 10 years. Of this amount, \$250,000 is being raised privately, and \$600,000 is to come from the public.

The concept is something run up by the advertising and public re- lations business, with plenty of patri- otic hoopla with quotations from Carl Sandburg and Abraham Lin-

coln for starters, glorious, mother- hood-type publicity for big corpo- rate names — supplying material, money or expertise, and promotion- al gimmicks such as Star Sponsors, "one for each of the Stars of the Flag," who pledge gifts of \$10,000 or loans of \$25,000 as an advance on construction to be repaid when the public money comes in. The sponsors include the advertising and public relations firms of Inter- public, Doyle, Dane, Bernbach, and Hill and Knowlton. Corporate sup- port is coming from Pfizer, Miliken and Time magazine, among others. Materials and services are being do- nated by such as Allied Chemical, Celanese and Du Pont.

With that star-spangled — you should pardon the expression — roster, one would wonder why the nickels and dimes of the public would be sought at all. We are in- formed that the flag (oops, Flag) is to be "a gift from the people to the people," to provide "a source of continued inspiration to us all."

The flag waving is about to begin in earnest with a fund-raising media blitz, even as construction proceeds. Everyone will soon be hearing a great deal about the Great Ameri- can Flag in television commercials and through other promotional channels. The public drive will come from "a mass media campaign, fund-raising projects from support- ing nonprofit organizations, and special promotions by supporting businesses."

Music

One of the Ink Spots Still 'Has It'

By Tad Barnimus

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. (AP) — As Johnny Harris plays his baby blue grand piano, he hears voices — soft, feminine voices. They are the sounds of the women in his past — Billie Holiday, Dinah Washington, Sarah Vaughan — who shared their good times and bad times with him.

But all that the diners and drink- ers at a Springfield restaurant hear is the jazz from the fingers of an oldtime piano player who has final- ly quit the road. Harris, 62, a sur- vivor from the early days of the Ink Spots, the singing group of the 1930s and '40s, has put down roots in this Missouri town, dropping wanderlust in favor of Sunday dinners with his grandchildren and status as a local celebrity.

He packs them in at the new "in- spot" owned by a 31-year-old jazz fa- natic, Steve Hooten, who listened to him audition for 30 seconds, then promised him a spot there forever. As Harris loses himself in "The Birth of the Blues" and "The Lady Is a Tramp," middle-aged matrons on a birthday outing crowd around. The first flashbulb from an in- stamatic brings the pianist back to the present. He grins for the cam- eras and encourages requests.

The pant-suited ladies are thrilled, and ask him to play his from the 1930s and '40s. He swings into a medley from memory that goes on for the next 30 minutes. "I get a bigger kick out of it than they do, because they seem so pleased," says the North Carolina native who started playing at age 5.

"The kids are starting to gather around me during the late-night weekend jam sessions. I feel some- thing happening in this country, a turnaround I haven't seen since the early '30s," he said.

"When people are happy and making money, they'll sit home and watch television. But when they're worried, they'll go out looking for something to take their minds off their troubles. I think we're about

to see the rebirth of the dance halls. Music is changing, nostalgia is for everybody, and folks seem to love it when I play the good old tunes from the good old days."

Harris has been writing and ar- ranging music for four decades. But his reputation stems from his years with the Ink Spots and as an accom- panist for fine club singers.

He says his profession was in his genes. The previous three genera- tions on both sides of his family made their living from music. His father was graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music in 1911 and taught him the scales be- fore his feet could touch the pedals.

"He would never play anything around the house but classical mu- sic," Harris said of his father, who still performs professionally in Dur- ham, N.C., at 97 years of age.

Left Home at 17

"I had perfect pitch but couldn't sight read. My sisters won contests but I was just hanging in there. In the first grade Dad turned us over to music teacher, Margaret Shearin, and she stuck with me until I left home at 17 to play with a big band."

In 1936, when he headed for Chi- cago, Miss Shearin wrote him a note he still carries. "She said, 'You've got it, don't you ever forget it. All these years it's been my strength, and eventual- ly I found out she was right,'" he said.

The original Ink Spots formed in the 1920s, but it wasn't until 1937 that Harris joined the group. It was then that The Ink Spots recorded "Java Jive," which jumped to the top of the charts in two weeks and was one of a string of hits that in- cluded "If I Didn't Care," "Climb the Highest Mountain," "Do I Wor- ry?" "To Each His Own," and final- ly, "The Gypsy" in 1947.

A backlog of recordings kept the Ink Spots popular during World War II. Harris was pulled from an anti-aircraft post in North Africa in

1943 for a USO tour with the rest of the Ink Spots, returning to duty in time for D-Day.

The group united for one last hit, and in 1948 the Ink Spots and Decca Records went to court over roy- alties and name rights. Litigation lasted 15 years. The group broke up and several members started their own groups, using an adjective such as "Fabulous" or "New" in front of the original designation.

Harris stayed away from the cop- ies and turned accompanist. His partnership with Billie Holiday last- ed five years, followed by three years with Dinah Washington, then, using Los Angeles as a base, he toured the country playing piano for others, always returning to the familiarity of small jazz clubs.

"All those years on the road were tough, but if I had to do it over again I would," said the gray-haired musician. "I have no regrets. But I'm glad I've found a place to call home."

DIAMONDS

YOUR BEST BUY

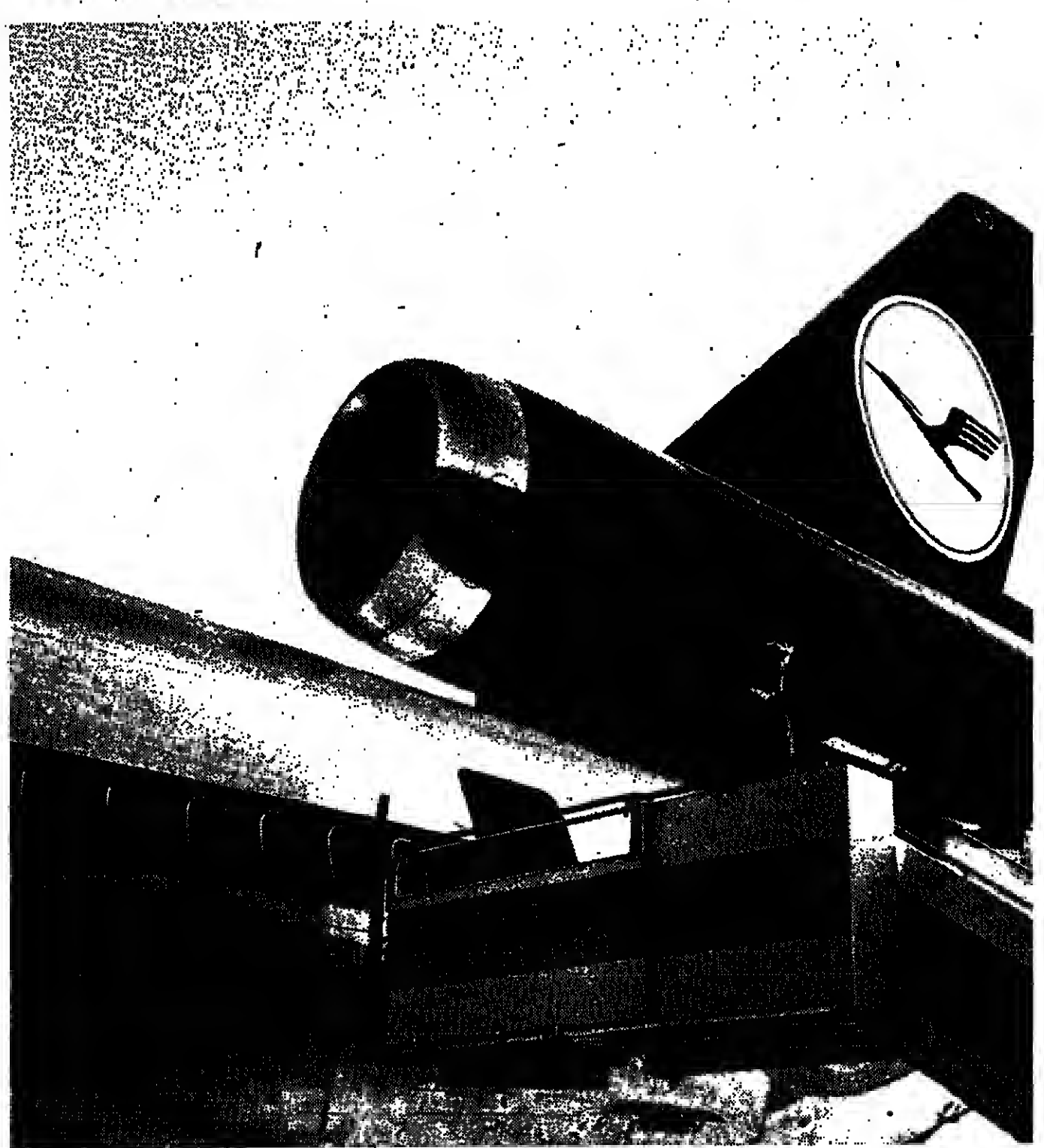
Single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's most important cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to the ones you love, buy for investment, for your enjoyment.

Write annual for free price list or call us

Joachim Goldenstein
diamondexport
Established 1928
Pelikaanstraat 62, B-2000 Antwerp
Belgium - Tel: 0 31/33.36.60
Telex: 71779 syl b.
at the Diamond Club Bldg.
Gold Medal
1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980

"There's no doubt which airline we'll choose for our next flight."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



Lufthansa
German Airlines

Behind Trudeau's Victory

There are certain analogies to be drawn between the victory of Pierre Elliott Trudeau in the just completed Canadian election and the resurgence of Jimmy Carter in the U.S. polls. They involve politics, professionalism and the real preferences of voters. To take them in order: Just as Carter has mastered the politics of crisis and has sat tight in the White House appropriately and effectively, winning back lost Democrats in the process, so Trudeau has cleverly used the politics of caution to win back the lost Canadian electorate. Specifically, Carter has simply campaigned fiercely by being president. Trudeau hit the campaign trail and aggressively hedged on energy prices and budgetary restraint, the issues on which Prime Minister Joe Clark was vulnerable.

Professionalism is reflected in both experience and manner. Carter, after three years in the White House, has learned that there is more to it than good programs. It may have taken him too long, but now he undoubtedly understands that declaring "the moral equivalent of war" and enunciating a sensible energy policy was not enough. Clark, who is 40 years old to Trudeau's 60, thought that he could sell Canada an energy program geared to independence in 1990 even though it would take money out of consumers' pockets. Trudeau, the pro, knew better. He did not promise to protect the status quo, but he did manage to suggest that whatever bite his Liberal Party called for, it would be less than

that demanded by Clark's Progressive Conservatives.

Canadian voters, it turns out, were not impressed by Clark's view — no doubt shared by Trudeau — that Canada would benefit by being totally energy self-sufficient by 1990, and healthier economically — at least not if it involves an immediate cost in higher gasoline and heating oil prices.

That's too bad, since the young Westerner from Alberta is right in seeking to increase domestic energy prices in an effort to conserve Canada's relatively substantial resources. The oil is in Western Canada, but the consumers, which is to say the voters, are in the east. Trudeau's victory was won in Ontario and Quebec, his home province, both consumers rather than producers of energy. It is in those two provinces that he will have to wield his considerable political skills to achieve something approaching the goals that Clark elaborated and he apparently shares. It won't be easy, even for Trudeau.

Another major issue that apparently had little impact in the election is Quebec separatism. While Prime Minister Clark tried to keep his hands off, Trudeau, who has long sought to reconcile French and English-speaking Canada, can be expected to be in the thick of it. A sovereignty referendum is scheduled for the spring in Quebec and Trudeau will undoubtedly make a substantial effort in favor of preserving unity. His effort will be welcome.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Olympics: Thinking Big

As anyone who watched the opening ceremonies of the XIII Winter Olympiad last week knows, those who plan such things do not think small. The festivities were joyous, imaginative and expensive, as well as costly. Why is it, then, that those Americans who are so deeply involved in this winter's activities cannot think on an equally grand scale about the activities of next summer?

The chances that U.S. athletes will participate in the Moscow Olympics are practically nil. Everyone knows that except, perhaps, the members of the International and U.S. Olympic Committees. Everyone also knows (except perhaps for those same people) that the athletes who will be denied a chance to compete for an Olympic gold medal deserve the best possible alternative event.

Even Don Miller, executive director of the USOC, admitted the other day that his organization was thinking about what could be done for those athletes. He had even, he said, talked to the television networks about coverage of some special summer event to be put on by the USOC. But of course, he added, it would be for U.S. athletes only.

That suggestion doesn't even qualify as thinking, let alone as thinking big. An "American only" event would be nothing more than what occurred last summer at Colorado Springs. In fact, it would be even less than what occurs practically every year in most sports — a world championship competition. And it would provide nothing for those athletes from other countries who will be following the lead of the United States and staying away from Moscow.

The fear of the members of the USOC, we

are told, is that the IOC might punish the countries and the athletes who participate in an alternative to Moscow. The athletes might be barred from future Olympic competition and Los Angeles might be stripped of the 1984 Summer Games.

This can be regarded as a legitimate fear only by those who think the Olympic Games are sacred and that the plutocracy that controls them is omnipotent. But the importance of the Games and of their self-anointed guardians rests entirely upon their being able to attract worldwide participation and — is it all right to say it? — worldwide newspaper and television coverage. Without either, the Games and the IOC become no more than a tinkling bell. Who would care about the outcome of an "Olympics" in Moscow in involving competitors only from the Soviet Union and those countries closely associated with it?

Several universities in the United States have already offered their services and facilities to the USOC for use in a major sports extravaganza next summer. If no one else in the world wants to be the host at such an affair — open to athletes of all countries whether or not they compete in Moscow — one or several of these offers should be accepted. If the USOC cannot bring itself to do that, if its members are so tied to the past that they cannot recognize the mire into which the IOC is sinking, it should abdicate its role in international sports and tell the national sports groups that belong to it to form a new organization to run next summer's free Games.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Trouble as Usual

The annual foreign aid appropriation bill is, as usual, in trouble. Should you worry about that? Not unless you believe that the United States, with its immense wealth and good fortune, has some modest responsibility to help other people's economic development. But if you recognize that responsibility, you ought to be warned that the degree of peril to the appropriations bill this winter is considerably greater than usual.

The bill contains, first of all, the money for direct U.S. aid to other economies and for any future expansion of refugee and disaster relief. It also contains the money for the international banks — the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian and African Development Funds. These international lending operations are financed by agreements among the rich countries. It might be noted that even before this year's appropriation bogged down, the United States was running nearly \$1 billion behind the commitments that a succession of U.S. presidents have made to the banks.

This year, in addition to all of the familiar quarrels, the aid bill is jeopardized by inflation and its effect on the congressional budget process. Last November, as that process requires, Congress passed a resolution setting limits on the spending total and the size of the budget deficit. But spending has been sliding rapidly upward. The Congressional Budget Office has completed its regular winter re-estimates, and has sent them to the

House and Senate Budget Committees.

The re-estimates show that Congress is already well over its limits on both spending and the deficit. When the two committees formally notify their houses of this overrun, it will create an interesting parliamentary situation. Any further appropriation can then be killed by a point of order raised by any member. That situation will continue until Congress votes to increase the deficit — in this election year, not a very attractive prospect. It will probably be done eventually, but only grudgingly, after squeezing the remaining bills as tight as possible.

The foreign aid bill is not alone. The big bill with the money for the Labor, Education and Health and Human Resources departments is still languishing. But the clients and constituencies of those departments are sufficiently numerous to provide a degree of protection. If the total is to be shaved down, it is doubtless going to be done mainly at the expense of the foreign aid bill.

A few days ago the Brandt Commission, in its report, eloquently argued the necessity of expanding aid from the countries of the industrial North to the South. The commission emphasized the North's urgent obligation to get its foreign aid up to the longstanding goal of 0.7 percent of each country's gross national product. U.S. aid last year totaled 0.27 percent of GNP. Without the foreign aid bill, the trend will be steadily downward.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 20, 1905

CHICAGO — The Tribune remarks in an editorial: "That citadel of special privilege, the U.S. Senate, arrests every movement for reform. Reciprocity treaties are stopped because some senators have constituents interested in pinhead jewelry and shoddy cloth. The duty cannot be removed from wool-pulp or print-paper because the senior senator from Connecticut has constituents heavily interested in the securities of the Paper Trust. The railroad rate bill cannot be advanced because many senators are awedly interested in the railroads, some of them as officials, while others represent the railroads much more faithfully than they do the states which nominally elected them."

Fifty Years Ago

February 20, 1930

LONDON — The original manuscript of France's national anthem, the "Marseillaise," was sold at auction in London Monday for 21,000 francs. It formerly belonged to a young wood merchant, of Brive, France, having been given to one of his ancestors by a mayor of Strasbourg. This famous martial song was composed, it has been almost definitely established, by young Captain Rouget de Lisle in Strasbourg, April 24, 1792, at the outbreak of the Franco-Austrian War. Later that year, it was heard for the first time in Marseilles, and published in a newspaper there. Copies were distributed to young Marseilles volunteers leaving for Paris, where they sang the song, immediately inspiring renewed courage to the Parisians.



'After All, Our Camera Only Has One Eye.'

'I'll Never Lie to You'

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Last month, the Securities and Exchange Commission filed a complaint against Textron indicating that the Carter secretary of the Treasury, William Miller, had lied under oath to the Senate about his knowledge of his company's bribery of foreign officials.

As demands were made for a special prosecutor to investigate the possible perjury of a Cabinet officer, Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti — ostensibly still investigating the year-old case — told the Senate he would not ask the courts to appoint any special prosecutor. Three days after that stonewalling, an event of constitutional importance occurred.

Under the Ethics in Government Act, a "majority of the minority" of the Judiciary Committee of Congress may demand that the attorney general show cause within 30 days why he has not asked for the appointment of a special prosecutor, if so requested.

Proxmire's Letter

On Feb. 8, Sen. Thurmond, Hatch, Dole and Laxalt invoked the act in a letter that concluded, "This would appear to be precisely the kind of situation for which this Act was passed."

On Feb. 13, the Senate case was strengthened by a 2,500-word letter to Civiletti from Wisconsin Democrat William Proxmire, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee.

"I am concerned about the possibility that Miller may have committed criminal perjury before our committee," he began. He went on to say, "Under Miller, Textron had a worldwide policy of bribery of foreign government officials. Miller's testimony before this committee in 1978 was that Textron did not engage in foreign bribery." The crux: "If Miller knew in 1978 that these statements were false and misleading — that is when he made them — he committed perjury."

The Proxmire indictment transmitted specific information designed to trigger the special prosecutor provision of the ethics act, including: "One day after Miller first appeared before this committee and was requested to inquire into the Ghana matter, Textron destroyed a document which revealed that a bribe was paid to a Ghanaian government official. Senior officials at Textron knew that the Ghanaian bribe had been paid. Miller discussed the Ghana transactions with those officials in connection with his testimony to this committee on the Ghana transaction. I believe Miller had reason to know that a

bribe was paid by Textron in Ghana."

The attorney general's artful claim that "no evidence" linked Miller to knowledge of his company's payoffs was exposed by the revelation that no evidence had been sought: "Senior officials of Textron... who have knowledge of the bribery of foreign government officials have not as of this date been interviewed by the Justice Department."

That neo-evil conduct is scandalous. A Cabinet officer is suspected of a major federal crime: the criminal division of the Justice Department, under Assistant Attorney General Philip Heymann, fails to convene a grand jury, fails to offer immunity to any of 11 witnesses who took the Fifth Amendment and fails to send FBI men to interrogate bribers who might embarrass the secretary of the Treasury. After this deliberately producing "no evidence," the Justice Department now asserts that such lack of evidence shows that no special prosecutor is required.

Reaction varies. Business Week has called for Miller's resignation. The New York Times seeks a special prosecutor. But The Washington Post's fierceness toward likely liars seems limited to Republicans. The Post on Sunday characterized the SEC report as merely "not flattering to Miller," reminding me of its triumphant front-page headline in 1977: "Lancer Cleared of Wrongdoing."

Protests

However, the Senate, not the press, is the primary force uncovering the Miller scandal. The Senate has been misled, and its protests disregarded. If it meekly accepts a Carter rebuff, a precedent will be set diminishing Senate powers under the ethics act. To prevent this, the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee — his name will come to me in a minute — would be forced to take a recalcitrant president to court on a constitutional issue.

Carter's Justice Department has two reasons for fearing a court-appointed prosecutor. Not only would he be likely to move quickly to break the case, unimpaired of the embarrassment to Carter of another top aide's corruption; he would also call Civiletti and Heymann before the grand jury to find out why the Treasury secretary's case was treated with kid gloves.

Lloyd Cutler, White House liaison with the Justice Department, has rescued himself because his for-

mer law firm represents Miller, but Michael Klein — his former partner in that firm — would have to recount in detail every one of the firm's recent conversations with a White House aide.

Which reminds me: The name of the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee is Edward Kennedy. Will he support his colleagues' desire to find out if there is a perjurer in the Cabinet and an obstruction of justice going on at the Justice Department? Let's hope so.

©1980, The New York Times.

Thoughts on the Polisario

By Andrew Young

TINDOUF, Algeria — At my first session of the UN General Assembly as U.S. ambassador, in 1977, I responded to a request from Morocco's foreign minister to meet with a parliamentary delegation from the Western Sahara. Six distinguished desert leaders informed me that they were elected representatives and that they chose to be a part of Morocco. A few days ago, I again met two of these gentlemen, but now they were representatives of Polisario's "Saharain Arab Democratic Republic," telling me quite a different story.

According to Abderrabman Leibel, the Moroccans picked him — there was no election — and took him to New York and instructed him to state the preference of the people of Western Sahara for Moroccan citizenship. He fled to Madrid, then here to Tindouf to join the Polisario Front, which is fighting Morocco for independence for the Western Sahara, a Spanish colony until 1975 when it was turned over to Morocco and Mauritania. The latter withdrew last August and Morocco took over all the territory.

Refugees

Now thousands of refugees from the former Spanish Sahara live in the desert hills of southwestern Algeria in a model "mini-nation," hoping to return to their homeland. The view here is impressive. Well-organized rows of tents house thousands of refugees in villages. Each village has its elected government, schools, hospital and military defense system. Each school trains and feeds 1,000 children. The headmistress, a beautiful child of 16, supervises the entire operation. Older women cook a lunch of bread and lamb stew while young men and

women hold classes in Arabic and in Spanish. The teachers conduct classes all day and undergo training in the evening. A "national" school of 2,000 students gives additional training for those who are expected to study abroad when they return to their homeland.

A visitor is immediately aware of order and cleanliness maintained in most difficult conditions. Walls are painted white, courtyards swept and dappled like a tennis court to keep down the dust that often contaminates the lungs of young desert children. All seem perfect — except for a sign picturing me with an American flag in one hand and an airplane in the other. A question, in neat Arabic script, asks: "Why do you give bombs to the Moroccans to kill us?" Children here have heard of the sale of rocket-launching helicopters and F-5 jets to Morocco and can't understand why we in the United States cannot see them as a devout Moslem people who are victims of Moroccan aggression just as we see Afghan people victimized by the Soviet Union.

Young men clad in blue desert robes took me to what looked like an exposition of armament. It was told: "These are just a few of the weapons we have captured from the Moroccans. They get weapons from France, Belgium, West Germany, Egypt, and the Soviet Union also, but they give them up because their cause is not just." I saw several hundred machine guns, guided-missile launchers, stacks and stacks of ammunition labeled with the names of U.S. manufacturers, 105-mm. howitzers from the Rock Island Arsenal, in Illinois. There were Soviet and Belgian tanks — how did they capture a tank without damaging it? — and Mercedes trucks, Land-Rovers, jeeps. "These are just a few. Most of the weapons our men are fighting with are captured in the field," my guide said. "When you come back, we may be able to

show you an old V-10 helicopter," he said laughing.

Propaganda? Yes. But then, across the next range of hills are hundreds of war prisoners squatting on the ground. There are F-5 pilots, one of whom, trained at Randolph Air Force Base in Texas, speaks fluent English. He complains that he has not heard from his wife, but looks healthy and says that though the life is tough and boring the food is good and the treatment decent.

How do we get on the opposite side of people who seem to practice so well what we preach?

Common Sense

King Hassan II of Morocco is true friend of the United States. He helped arrange the visit of Anwar Sadat to Jerusalem. He sent troops to bail out Mobutu Sese Seko Konde Ngbendu Zaire, and usually supports U.S. policies. He is viewed even by the Polisario and Algeria, which arm and finance the Front, as the best hope to stability in the region. Algerians claim that any successor to Hassan, left or right, is likely to be even more adventurous. The Polisario knows that they cannot defend the country against his army but have proved that the army is defenseless against their attacks.

If Hassan is our friend, why do we aid in constructing a scaffold of weaponry upon which he can hang himself? Partly it's the emotional atmosphere stemming from Iran. But with reason, a bit of common sense and the wise leadership of our own democratic traditions, Morocco, Algeria and the Polisario can together bring stability to North Africa and share in prosperous development.

Andrew Young, the former U.S. representative to the United Nations, wrote this article for The New York Times.

Letters

Vital Interests

George Ball asks, "Will we be like the Athenians who faced up to the challenge of changed conditions or the Mayans who did not?" in "Threatened U.S. Lifeline" (IHT, Jan. 25).

Rightly admired for its domestic policy, democratic Athens ruthlessly exploited its allies. It allowed defeat with Sparta to collapse in an escalating sequence of diplomatic and military incidents in which each side continually assumed that it was in the other side's interest to prevent further escalation.

After tragic general war and brief peace, Athens became committed to fight in distant Sicily. Consequent exhaustion, revolts of allies, and civil strife ended Athenian greatness.

Athenian "vital interests" had been more important than understanding the vital interests of others.

TOM WESTERDALE.

Chesham, England.

A Nonvoter

Glad to see from James Reston's article (IHT, Feb. 9) that I am not the only one to appreciate (Rep. John) Anderson.

Unfortunately, I will probably never get the chance to vote for him for president because as Reston so rightly points out, it is very unlikely that he will ever get the nomination.

I will therefore remain part of the great nonvoting public as I have for

the past several years. Unable to vote for a man I really respect, I prefer not to vote, and I might add that I don't change my mind according to the latest poll, or changing circumstances.

People should be judged for what they really are and that rarely changes, except on the surface.

JONATHAN HEAD.

Boulogne-Billancourt, France.

Crisis in Asia

Congratulations to Hendrick Smith for his excellent article on the U.S.-Soviet crisis in Asia (IHT, Feb. 2).

This is the type of journalism that makes me look forward to each issue of the IHT.

J. PAYTON.

Djibouti.

Labor Union Crisis: Slow Boil in Britain

By William F. Buckley Jr.

LONDON — Very nearly everyone in Britain recognizes that the great labor union crisis has come, but there is very little appetite to face it and be done with it once and for all. The solidarity of the trade unions broke the back of Edward Heath. It brought forth, from his successor Harold Wilson, gratuitous obligations to the trade unions which accentuated the asymmetry of power which, the London Times correctly observes, makes civil society quite simply impossible.

Margaret Thatcher, who always knew that the crisis was in the wings, waiting to take center stage, has surprised many of her supporters, and has surprised as many others, by her apparent inconspicuousness. She has permitted her secretary of state for employment, James Prior, to occupy the headlines, putting forward for the consideration of Parliament anemic bills which in any event would not work quickly enough to abate the crisis brought on by the steel strike and the proliferating industrial closures, some of them caused by sympathetic secondary boycotts, others by industries that have simply run out of steel and have no alternative than to shut down.

Reforms?

What is Mrs. Thatcher up to? Did she not promise labor reform? The answer to the last question is easy: Yes, she did. But her present caution is almost certainly motivated with two ends in mind. The first is to permit the healthy members of the British community to reach a slow boil so that, when and if she moves, she will have the country behind her. The second is to persuade the thinking members of the community that she is backing reform in the trade unions not solely with the objective of breaking a single strike, costly though it is, but with the idea of effecting organic reform.

Although many deplore the decision by the House of Lords to the effect that almost any secondary boycott is lawful, and that no damages may be retrieved by plaintiffs even if they succeed in establishing the marginal illegality of the techniques used in its boycott — others welcomed it. Because the House of Lords has said in effect: Look, all we have done is to examine the huge deposit of labor union legislation and the fact of the matter is that Parliament has given in to the trade union leaders since approximately 1906, and under existing laws there is precious little you can do about it. The ruling ends what the rhetoricians call "apostrophe," i.e., the unspoken but obvious conclusion: "If you [addressing

the House of Commons] don't like the laws the way they are, why then go and rewrite them, but don't come to us to tell you that the laws mean something other than what they say."

Old Arguments

Everyone in Great Britain, tired of the same old arguments (this is the third such crisis in 10 years) appears desperate for a fresh insight. As often is the case, Percival Worcester of the Sunday Telegraph provides it. He takes us back to the world of Jane Austen to remind us that in the 18th century the Tories were, as a class, greatly opposed to economic energy. In "Pride and Prejudice," the dominant figures greatly prefer the squire Mr. Darcy, over Mr. Bingley; the difference between them being that Darcy inherited his land wealth, while Bingley was engaged in commerce. "So long as Mr. Darcy treated his tenants decently, and conformed with the customs of the landed gentry, that was all that mattered. It was a world, in short, quite unaffected by the imperatives of economic progress."

The trade union movement in Great Britain directly inherits the addition to the status quo of the landed gentry of Great Britain 150 years ago. The current Tories fail to take this point into account. They see the trade union movement as an alien socialist growth. But in fact it grew out of Tory soil. For what the 20th century British working class has done is to adopt the abandoned social values of the 18th century English upper class. Their attitude to work, to making money, to ambition, is essentially aristocratic, even quixotic, so, to the point of self-destruction. Honor, loyalty, conformity with the old customs, even love of a particular home — all these mean more than enrichment. It is the trade union movement which is leading the resistance to the embourgeoisement of the working class. But who sees them this way?

Insight

Well, how does this help Mrs. Thatcher? As of the weekend, Sir Keith Joseph, secretary of state for industry, was talking about auctioning off the assets of British steel on the grounds that he refused to tax the British people to subsidize reactionary crochets of the steelworkers' union. Ah, "but flattery is often a better weapon than insult," cautions Mr. Worcester, "particularly when trying to convert a body with such very old-fashioned ideas about honor and loyalty, which are more to the age of reason." May it be that it is providential that Great Britain is led by a woman. What is needed is a seductress.

©1980, Universal Press Syndicate.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

12 Month Stock							12 Month Stock						
High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Ratio	Close	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Ratio	Close
149	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
150	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
151	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
152	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
153	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
154	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
155	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
156	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
157	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
158	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
159	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
160	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
161	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
162	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
163	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
164	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
165	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
166	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
167	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
168	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
169	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
170	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
171	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
172	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
173	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
174	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
175	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
176	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
177	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
178	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
179	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
180	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
181	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
182	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
183	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110%	111	11	1	7	25	113%	114
184	21	CentPz 1.35	12	6	87	110							

Cement is used
in 90% of all
U.S. construction.
It is critical
to the building
of America.

**America's leading producer
of cement and allied products.**
For more information about
this thriving corporation,
write: Lone Star Industries,
Inc., Dept. 2, One Greenwich
Plaza, Greenwich, Conn.
06830.

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 9)

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

January 1980



Consejo Estatal del Azúcar

Guaranteed By

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

US \$90,000,000

WORLD BANK CO-FINANCING

Managed By

Crédit Agricole

The Daiwa Bank, Limited

Interunion-Banque

National Bank of North America

Co-Managed By

Banco Industrial de Venezuela C.A.

Security Pacific Bank**Security Pacific Bank**

Latinamerican Bank Ltd.

Provided By

1.

National

of North America, Nassau Bahamas Branch

Guest Book:

(BLADEX)
Franklin American Bank & Tr.

Bank International Ltd.

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

Term Credit Bank of Japan, Ltd.

The National Bank of Washington

Agent

5

1. **Introduction**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]**Midday Indicated Prices, February 19, 1980**[illegible]

By reading across this table of the February 19, 1980 closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the 100+ financial centers. These rates are useful for investment, bank, and

Each of the following financial centers (these rates do not take into account bank service charges):

Amsterdam	17.955	3,307	110.135	2,925	0.25	6.776	117.69		
Braşov (n)	28.365	64.73	16.340	6.9775	3.599	14.756	17.35	3.284	
Frankfurt	12.364	2.003		2.02	2.18	70.35	104.81		
London (n)	2.7715		2.9725	3.355	1.854.9	4.5705	46.552	2.72	12.37
Milan	886.55	1.844.80	14.38	19.26		45.91	28.52	494.18	16.44
Paris	1.075	1.67	0.27	0.28		1.075	1.075		
Porto	4.076	9.335	2.744	0.5085		212.11	14.16	250.65	75.22
Zurich	1.6276	0.7276	95.67695	39.707		95.68	16.138	5.7475	30.841
ECU	1.6296	0.7283	2.4942	5.8583	1.54.72		49.59	2.3776	7.9255

Dollar values									
U.S. Currency		U.S. Currency		U.S. Currency		U.S. Currency		U.S. Currency	
0.0042	Belgian Dfl. franc	29.185	2.176	Irish £	6.478	0.678	Scotish	12.895	
0.0336	Canada	1.1596	0.0264	Israeli £	27.943	0.641	Swedish s	2.165	
0.0042	Denmark	5.649	0.0042	Japanese ¥	3.61	0.0042	Swiss franc	2.745	
0.0042	Euro	1.1596	0.0264	Norw. krone	8.028	0.282	U.S. dfl. (denmark)	2.165	
0.0042	Finland	5.649	0.0042	Pakistani	6.478	0.0042	Yen	245.45	
0.0042	France	1.1596	0.0264	Saudi Riyal	3.61	0.0042			
0.0042	Germany	1.1596	0.0264						
0.0042	Greece	1.1596	0.0264						
0.0042	Italy	1.1596	0.0264						
0.0042	Netherlands	1.1596	0.0264						
0.0042	Spain	1.1596	0.0264						
0.0042	Sweden	1.1596	0.0264						
0.0042	Switzerland	1.1596	0.0264						
0.0042	U.K.	1.1596	0.0264						
0.0042	U.S.	1.1596	0.0264						
0.0042	West Germany	1.1596	0.0264						
0.0042	Yugoslavia	1.1596	0.0264						

0.0042	Belgian Dfl. franc	29.185	2.176	Irish £	6.478	0.678	Scotish	12.895	
0.0336	Canada	1.1596	0.0264	Israeli £	27.943	0.641	Swedish s	2.165	
0.0042	Denmark	5.649	0.0042	Japanese ¥	3.61	0.0042	Swiss franc	2.745	
0.0042	Euro	1.1596	0.0264	Norw. krone	8.028	0.282	U.S. dfl. (denmark)	2.165	
0.0042	Finland	5.649	0.0042	Pakistani	6.478	0.0042	Yen	245.45	
0.0042	France	1.1596	0.0264	Saudi Riyal	3.61	0.0042			
0.0042	Germany	1.1596	0.0264						
0.0042	Greece	1.1596	0.0264						
0.0042	Italy	1.1596	0.0264						
0.0042	Netherlands	1.1596	0.0264						
0.0042	Spain	1.1596	0.0264						
0.0042	Sweden	1.1596	0.0264						
0.0042	Switzerland	1.1596	0.0264						
0.0042	U.K.	1.1596	0.0264						
0.0042	U.S.	1.1596	0.0264						
0.0042	West Germany	1.1596	0.0264						
0.0042	Yugoslavia	1.1596	0.0264						

0.0042	Belgian Dfl. franc	29.185	2.176	Irish £	6.478	0.678	Scotish	12.895	
0.0336	Canada	1.1596	0.0264	Israeli £	27.943	0.641	Swedish s	2.165	
0.0042	Denmark	5.649	0.0042	Japanese ¥	3.61	0.0042	Swiss franc	2.745	
0.0042	Euro	1.1596	0.0264	Norw. krone	8.028	0.282	U.S. dfl. (denmark)	2.165	
0.0042									

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound, 1* Units of 100, 1c Units of 1,000.
Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2 p.m. EDT rates for New York.

© 2006 The Authors

143rd

CONSECUTIVE QUARTERLY

CASH DIVIDEND

100

The Board of Directors of ENSERCH

The Board of Directors of ENSERCH Corporation on January 31, 1980, de-

declared a regular quarterly dividend of 39

cents per share of common stock, pay-

able March 3, 1980, to shareholders of record February 15, 1980.

record February 15, 1980.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1990; 263: 1025-1028.

For additional information, please write

to Benjamin A. Brown, Vice President,
Finance Dept. M, 301 South Harvard

Finance, Dept. M, 501 South Mainwood,
Dallas, Texas 75201.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

ENSERCH

ENSERCH
CORPORATION

100

•

Stockholm

By John Vinocur

"In my opinion," replied the president, "the military budget that we have presented to the Congress in recent weeks is the appropriate level of expenditures."

"Considering that he is dealing with the American press," I said, after appropriate reflection. "I believe

"He means," said my companion, "at an appropriate time."

Outside, the temperature well below freezing. In the office are a decorator's clichés for warmth: teak paneling, brown leather chairs, beige tweed upholstery. But the sense of well-being is no trick. In Stockholm in winter, the Swedes seem to have created perfect insulation. They are masters at looking out at the cold.

and the press. Actually, the right word was "overwhelmed." For a week the afternoon pa-

ness trips at home into foreign ones on the books.

With the disclosures about the taxes came

As Gunnar Andren noted after his trip to West Germany, the referendum suddenly seems a bit uncoupled from the express train of world events. But the local concerns

Life and death, wars? There are books about those things in the library.

Princess Margaret and her frequent companion Roddy Llewellyn took a new tourist class to a Caribbean island.

didn't make that decision. I—I—I let Jimmy make that decision." And of her husband's top aides; "They

International Business Message Center

ATTENTION BUSINESSMEN: Publish your Business Message in the International Herald Tribune; over a quarter of a million readers worldwide, most of whom are in business and industry, will read your message. Just telex us Paris 612832, before 10:00 a.m., ensuring that we can telex you back and your message will appear within 48 hours. You will be billed at U.S. \$7.20 or local equivalent per line. You must include complete unverifiable billing address.

AUTOMOBILES

**JEPS
MUST SELL**
45 BRAND NEW 1979
We sell one or bill of factors
3 Waggoners, 10 Charolers
Ups & 25 C's. Example: We
sell \$11,407.00; your
\$9,253.66. We deliver to
Coast, USA, forwarding can
immediately. Buddy Boyd c/o
803-23-6331, LEROY CANNING
Entire Block South Church St.
Greenville, South Carolina 29601

PEUGEOT 504 T 77, Fast
47,000. Low mils. See

30,
ed,
198
978
%
very

leaving Paris, Fr. 24 Nov. 1987.
3505SL, AMERCEC, 100000
Stored 3 years, 272000, 1
\$8,500, Phone London 794 61

AUTO SHIPPING

TRANS-CAR: Europe's longest in
in U.S.A. Best rates to North
and worldwide. Best prices
hold goods shipped. Drive
Europe. Brochures and ques-
tion. W.I., 44 New Bond St.
4121, Geneva 1219, 38 Av.
non, Tel: 96 55 11.

SHIP YOUR CAR TO U.S.A.
WEPF and SAYE. Free bro

AUTOS TAX FREE

TAX FREE CARS - ALL MAKES - ALL MODELS

Excessive and wasteful

Open Monday through Saturday
Call or write for FREE catalog

SHIPSIDE
SHIPSIDE BUILDING
P.O.R. 7568, AMSTERDAM/AL
Phone (20) 152833 - Telex

AMERICA BY CAR The most
and the cheapest way to buy
lary-new American car, or
drive recreational vehicle
home - and have a holiday in
tool We offer a unique and
attractive American holiday

hicks of your choice and special
delivered to you in any of our
Gateway cities in the USA.
road/travel insurance during
today and return shipment to
Great Britain. Free leaflet or
details from: AMERICA BY
LTD, information office, 38
Square, London W1X 6BS, Tel
2203.

**PAGE 11
FOR MORE
CLASSIFIED**

office in your country

Paris: Max Ferraro
Tel.: 747.12.65.

London: Michael Mitchell
Tel.: 242 51 73.

Brussels: Arthur Moizner
Tel.: 343 18 99.

Tel.: 26 36 15.
Athens: J.C. Renssion
Tel.: 361 83 97/360 24
Frankfurt: I. Oettinger
Tel.: 28 36 78.
Louvain: Marshall Walter
Tel.: 29 38 94.

Tel.: 752 38 90.
Stamm: Antonio Sambrotta
Tel.: 679 34 37.
Medizin: A. Ungeluff-Soranz
Tel.: 455 39 06.
Stückhofen: Peter Kornig
Tel.: (08) 51 68 70.

Unibank: Big Ambor
Tel.: 672/793 & 662544